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Thursday, April 25, 1974
Vaisakha 5, 1896 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Tenth Session)

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CONTENTS

COLUMNS

No. 44 Thursday April 25, 1974/Vaisakha 5, 1896 (Saka)

Oral Answers to Questions:

*Starred Questions Nos.830,831,834,835,837 and 838. 1—26

Short Notice Questions Nos. 12 . . . . . 26—32

Written Answers to Questions:

Starred Questions Nos. 832, 833, 836, 839 to 850 . . 32—44

Unstarred Questions Nos. 8085 to 8114, 8116 to 8118, 8120 to 8124, 8126 to 8143 8145 to 8160, 8162 to 8184, 8186 to 8189, 8191 to 8196 8198 to 8224, 8226 to 8243 and 8245 . 44—154

Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance—
Reported decision of over 100 unions in Railways to go on indefinite strike from 8th May, 1974 . . . . . 154—83

Papers laid on the Table . . . . . 183—86

Messages from Rajya Sabha 186

Estimates Committee—
Fifty-eighth Report . . . . . 186—87

Matter Under Rule 377—
Pilferage near Asansol from Barauni—Haldia oil pipeline . 187—92

Demands for Grants, 1974-75—

Ministry of Defence . . . . . 192—

Shri Samar Mukherjee . . . . . 299—206

Dr. H. P. Sharma . . . . . 206—17

Shri Indrajit Gupta . . . . . 217—28

Shri Brij Raj Singh—Kotah . . . . . 228—33

Shri R. R. Sharma . . . . . 233—39

Shri Bibhuti Mishra . . . . . 239—45

*The sign + marked above the name of a Member indicates that the question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

	Columns
Shri Mohanraj Kalingarayar	245—51
Shri Anantrao Patil	251—55
Shri N. E. Horo	255—58
Shri M. Ram Gopal Reddy	258—62
Prof. Madhu Dandavate	262—71
Shri Vidya Charan Shukla	271—90
Shri S. M. Banerjee	290—94
Shri Achal Singh	294—96
Shri B. V. Naik	296

LOK SABHA

Thursday, April, 25, 1974/Vaisakha 5 1896 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Manufacture of Soft Drinks in Delhi by M/s Pure Drinks Limited

*830. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the laboratory report dated the 22nd November, last year of the Delhi Administration had declared pure drinks, a soft drink manufactured by M/s Pure Drinks Limited, adulterated as it contained blue content, a colour not permitted for use in soft drinks under the law; and

(b) if so, whether no prosecution has been lodged against the company so far?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) A soft drink manufactured by this company called "Fanta Grape flavoured" was so declared.

(b) The Municipal Health Officer, Delhi Municipal Corporation, ordered prosecution against the firm. On a representation made by the firm challenging the validity of the tests the matter was further considered It has now been decided to proceed with the prosecution.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Hon. Minister kindly tell us the reason for not launching a prosecution when you are making so much fanfare about prevention of adulteration of food, although when the 'Fanta Grape flavoured' of the grant Coco-Cola company was lifted from Pure Drinks Pvt. Ltd. on 24th November 1973, five months ago, it was found adulterated? Is it also a fact that as per the direction of the Commissioner, Shri Tamta, the prosecution papers in this case have not been filed in court? Therefore, I would like to know why the Health Officer of the Municipal Corporation was prevented from letting the law take its own course.

DR. KARAN SINGH: The representation made by the company revolved around a certain colouring material. They claimed that the material which they put into it is a thing called FCF green which is permitted according to our Act. We have had samples tested. One report showed that it was Blue VRS which is not permitted. Another said that it was not that but some other non-permitted colouring. The company said that in the chromatograph some sort of thing comes, and 'we will submit the original colour'. That was why the matter was held up. Two days ago the original colour which the company said they would supply had come. That matter can be looked into Government had taken the decision that prosecution should proceed and later on they will have a chance; if they can prove that that was permitted colour material. The court will decide on it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU. If the hon. Minister aware of the fact that a survey conducted by the Consumer Council of India of which a Minister is the president—the Council is controlled by the Planning Commission—

has revealed that unpermitted colours were being used in Grape fanta of the Coca-Cola? In a number of varieties unpermitted colours which are not defined under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act are being used, and it might result in serious injuries to human beings, including cancer. Secondly how does the hon. Minister justify this? Two reports have come on the drinks of these companies. One was given in 1966-67 by the National Nutrition Laboratory at Hyderabad. This substantially differs from the one that has been given of late Scientists are making comments on that. The report of the National Institute on Nutrition contradicts the report given by the ICMR. Is it a fact that the scientists who had given the last report has been purchased by the company and if so what action has been taken by the Government? It is a serious matter; it would ruin the health of the nation, country and children.

DR KARAN SINGH: With regard to the first point, I have already said that according to the analysis that we have got, our reports show that certain materials have been used in this and that is why we have launched a prosecution and the company is contesting that We shall got the samples tested. The final report that has been done, has been done by a very eminent scientist....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Purchased man.

DR. KARAN SINGH: I think it will be unfair to make this sort of comments against a very distinguished scientist The men who has done the report happens to be the Director General of the Indian Council of Medical Research. More tests can be done. I can assure the hon Member that I am myself very anxious to get to the bottom of this If more experiments are required, we shall do it. I do not think it is correct to impugn anybody.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have got two reports one contradicting another. The whole thing has been stage-managed. The scientist who has given a clean chit has been purchased by the Coca-Cola company—

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: There seems to be quite a lot of mystery surrounding Coca-Cola firm in this country. Last time there was a question and you were kind enough to permit me a supplementary. I got a lot of material afterwards. Whenever there is a question in Parliament in connection with Coca-Cola members are flooded with material for and against Coca-Cola; I think a lot goes on underneath Would the Government agree to the appointment of a high power parliamentary committee to go into the whole mystery of the Coca-Cola firm because everytime there is a racket. It is a question of foreign exchange racket, it is a question of expansion. It is a question of health hazard. I would request the Government to have a parliamentary probe into Coca-Cola.

DR KARAN SINGH: Sir, it is true that this question of Coca-Cola has figured on many occasions. The substantive issue with regard to this company is dealt with by the Ministry of Industrial Development. My colleague has dealt with this. I am only concerned with the limited question with regard to the analysis from the health point of view If there are any further suggestions, I can pass them on to my colleague.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: It contains acid in excess quantity.

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: The Health Ministry is concerned with it. It has been contended that coca-cola is a health hazard The mystery should be un-revelled.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it has been found from various forms of chemical analysis that it is a health hazard in this country: These soft drinks, whether in the name of Coca-Cola or Fanta, have been in

sale on a large scale. Many hon. Members have suggested the appointment of a parliamentary committee. The Health Minister has said that this subject concerns the Ministry of Industrial Development. But, I would like to put a pertinent question. In view of the fact that there is controversy in regard to this, that this Coca-Cola and other soft drinks are sold in adulterated forms, will the hon. Minister take steps to see that the sale of Coca-Cola and other soft drinks is totally banned in this country, till such time a Committee is appointed and it submits its report? I would like to know, whether he would impose a total ban till such time the enquiry is completed and the correct position known?

DR. KARAN SINGH: We are not contemplating a total ban.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Sir, in view of what has come to light, with regard to this Fanta grape drink—I am not familiar with the name—may I know, in the interest of protecting the health of the population—I believe several million bottles of these drinks are consumed every year—does the Minister not consider it necessary and desirable to have a chemical analysis made of the other allied drinks also made by this same company, namely, Fanta Orange and Coca-Cola, which may have colouring material, injurious colouring material?

DR. KARAN SINGH: As far as my information goes, we have been doing chemical analysis of these drinks and it is only in this Fanta grape flavoured that certain colouring dyes, according to our analysis, were used, which are not permitted. Any drink, which is on the market, should be looked into to ensure that it is up to the mark. We shall certainly look into this.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I wanted to know, whether analysis has been made of the other two drinks made by this particular company, which is found to be using this injurious material.. To be on the safe side, should we not have ananalysis made of these local products also, Coca-Cola and Fanta Orange?

DR. KARAN SINGH: It will be done.

श्रमजीवी पत्रकारों के लिए मजूरी बोर्ड

†

*831. **श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी**
श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी

क्या श्रम मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) श्रमजीवी पत्रकारों के वेतन, सेवा की शर्तों और अन्य सुविधाओं में परिवर्तन करने के बारे में सिफारिश करने के लिए तीसरा सांविधिक मजूरी बोर्ड गठित करने का विचार सरकार ने सर्वप्रथम कब किया था ; और

(ख) तब से अब तक इस दिशा में हुई प्रगति का विवरण क्या है।

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI RAGUNATHA REDDY): (a) Demands for the Third Wage Board were received towards the end of 1972 and the matter was discussed by the Labour Minister in meetings with the representatives of employers and employees in February, 1973.

(b) Government have decided to set up the Wage Board. The Board is likely to be constituted shortly.

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी: मजूरी बोर्ड गठित करने की मांग 1972 में हुई थी। 1973 के फरवरी महीने में दोनों के प्रतिनिधियों के साथ मन्त्री महोदय ने वार्ता की। आज अप्रेल 1974 का अन्त आ गया है। इसको एक साल हो गया है। अब मन्त्री महोदय कहते हैं कि जल्दी बोर्ड का गठन किया जाएगा। जल्दी का मतलब क्या है यह मेरी समझ में बिल्कुल नहीं आता है। इसका यह स्पष्टीकरण करें।

कीमत बहुत बढ़ गई है। इसको ध्यान में रखकर वर्किंग जरनलिस्ट्स की प्रतिनिधि संस्थाओं ने यह मांग की है और इस को दोहराया भी है कि अन्तरिम राहत के रूप में उनको

कम से कम चालीस प्रतिशत की मात्रा में वेतन में बढ़ोतरी मिलनी चाहिये। अभी हाल ही में पी० टी० आई० कर्मचारियों के बारे में सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने एक फैसला दिया है। मैं जानना चहता हू कि इसको भी ध्यान में रखते हुए सरकार कौन से कदम उठाना चाहती है ताकि उनके साथ न्याय हो सके? मै जानना चाहता हूं कि अन्तरिम राहत की उनकी माग को वह कैसे कार्यान्वित करेंगे?

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: With regard to the constitution of the Wage Board, several representations were received from November 1972 and meetings were also held with the representatives of the working journalists and also with the representatives of employers. After discussion with all those bodies, taking necessary advice, the Government had decided to set up a Wage Board. But under section 9 for constituting a Wage Board two representatives of the Working Journalists, two representatives of the employers and three people of whom one would be a sitting or retired judge of the High Court or Supreme Court, and two independent members would be required The details are being gone into Things like whether it should be serving or retired judge etc have to be sorted out There are other aspects also which have to be gone into. After a decision is taken in this matter, it would be announced

SHRI JAGANATHARAO JOSHI What about interim relief?

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: I have not read the judgment As soon as I get a certified copy of the judgment, I will look into it. As far as interim relief is concerned, as soon as the Wage Board is constituted, Government can consult the Wage Board with regard to interim relief, according to the provisions of the law.

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : पिछली जुलाई महीने में जब मन्त्री महोदय जब उड़ीसा गए थे उस समय उन्होंने जरनलिस्ट्स की जो एक एसोशिएशन है उसके बारे में पक्षपातपूर्ण रवैया अपनाया था। मैं आश्वासन चाहता हूं कि आगे चलकर जब बोर्ड का गठन होगा उस समय जो वर्किंग जरनलिस्ट्स की असली प्रतिनिधि संस्था है उसी को उस में प्रतिनिधित्व दिया जाएगा और कोई पक्षपातपूर्ण रवैया नहीं अपनाया जाएगा?

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: The decision would be taken on merits

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : अखबारों में यह बात आ चुकी है। वह कोई भी पत्रकार संस्था के बारे में अपना मत रख सकते है। लेकिन जब वेज बोर्ड के गठन का सवाल आएगा, उस में प्रतिनिधित्व देने का सवाल आएगा तो जो पत्रकारों की असली प्रतिनिधि संस्था है उसी का आप उसमें प्रतिनिधित्व देंगे यह आश्वासन मैं चाहता हूं।

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: The decision would certainly be taken on the merits of the matter.

SHRI ANANTRAO PATIL: I am very happy to know from the Minister that the Government has decided to constitute the Third Wage Board. May I know from the Minister whether all the recommendations of the first and second Wage Board have been implemented by all the newspapers? I know there are many newspapers in 1, 2 and 3 which have not implemented the recommendations of the first and second Wage Board. Yet, the Government have not set up any machinery to see that those recommendations are implemented. In view of that, I would like to know whether it would not be advisable and desirable to see that those recommendations of the first and second Wage Boards are implemented before the third Wage Board is constituted?

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: With respect of those recommendations which were not implemented by some small newspapers etc. we have drawn

the attention of the State Governments, which are the authorities which have to take action in the matter.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: The hon. Minister has stated that the organisations of employers and the organisations of the trade unions of journalists had been consulted May I know the organisations which had been consulted? Would he specifically tell us whether the organisation called the National Union of Journalists had been consulted? Are there some objective criteria on the basis of which recognition or representation is given to the trade unions or the trade unions live on the charity of the Government, or on the subjective satisfaction of a Minister, who has got a particular political colourisation in the matter? ?

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY. I do not carry any dark colour with me; I carry only light colour.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Your colours are quite visible.

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: The National Union of Journalists had sent a memorandum on 4-11-1972, the Punjab Pradesh Congress Committee, Chandigarh on 25-11-72, the Indian Federation of Working Journalists on 5-12-72 and 6-12-72, the Andhra Pradesh Union of Working Journalists on 6-12-72, the All India Newspaper Employees' Federation on 20-1-73, and the Indian Federation of Working Journaslits on 24-2-73. The representatives of the working journalists met the Labour Minister on 24-2-73, the All-India Newspapers' Employees Federation met on 24th; the representatives of the I.E.N.S. met on 27th; the Indian Language Newsapers Association met on 30-3-73 and so on. A number of organisations have been consulted

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: I want to know specifically if consultations have been held with the National Union of Journalists which has got the largest number of journalists on it. I ask a very specific question and I want an answer to that. Whether consultations have been held with that organisation and, if not, why not.

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: I have mentioned that the National Union of Journalists have sent their memorandum on 4-11-72.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: That is different.

MR. SPEAKER: His simple question was whether they have been consulted or not. Say, yes or no

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: They were not called for discussion.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Why not? (*Interruptions*) He said earlier that consultations have been held with the trade unions of the journalists. I wanted to know whether consultations have been held with that particular organisation and, if not, why not.

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: They have sent their very elaborate memorandum on 4-11-72. All their cases are before us.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Why they have not held consultations with the largest body ... (*Interruptions*). Do the trade unions live on charity? The motives of the Minister are quite apparent.

MR. SPEAKER: I do not come.

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: In the First Wage Board and in the Second Wage Board, the Working Journalists Federation was allowed two Members to be filled from the working journalists. On 4-11-1972, the National Union of Journalists has sent their memorandum. If we find it necessary to consult them, we will certainly consult them.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: The hon. Minister, while replying to the main

question and the supplementaries, has said that he has held consultations with the various organisations and the people who have sent their representations before constituting the Wage Board. He has also said that the question of representation from the side of the employees will be considered on merits. May I know what will be the criteria, whether it will be the all-India character as recognised by the Government for the association of workers or whether it will be the membership. So far as we know, the National Union of Journalists have got the largest membership in many States . (*Interruptions*. Specially, they have the largest membership in Punjab. They have got their branches all over the country, in West Bengal, Orissa, Bihar and other States. At present, their membership is in the neighbourhood of 1500 ..(*Interruptions*) Bogus members call other members bogus . . (*Interruptions*). My question is what will be the criteria to determine inclusion of the representatives of the organized labour. Will it be on the basis of the all India character of the organisations recognised by the Labour Ministry itself, or whether it will be on the membership basis of these organisations? Because, today the Government is being accused by one section of the workers of having a partisan attitude. This is reported all over. Therefore, I want to know what will be the criteria—whether it will be on the basis of the membership of the organisations or it will be on the basis of all India character of the organisations—in giving representation to the Working Journalists on the Wage Board.

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: The requirement of law is that two persons representing Working Journalists must be members of this Committee. The term 'Working Journalist' is defined in the Act itself. Therefore, Government will have to take a decision which persons in this country who fit the description of Working Journalists would represent the body of Working Journalists and such persons will be taken as members.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: The organisation of Working Journalists has got its membership also. Will that also be taken into consideration?

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: All relevant factors which the hon. Member has been pleased to mention would certainly be borne in mind in coming to a judgment.

SHRI PARIPOORNANAND PAINULI: The hon. Minister has stated that the small newspapers have not implemented the First and the Second Wage Boards Awards. May I know from the hon. Minister whether he includes in small newspapers the Indian Express which, I think, has a number of mofussil and stringer correspondents? Secondly, I would like to know whether he gives parity to those journalists who represent the proprietors' interests and whether he has received any reresentation from the Working Journalists' Federation and if so, what steps he has taken to meet the demand.

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: With respect to the question that has been put about the Indian Express, I cannot immediately answer. If the hon. Member gives me some facts, I will verify and tell him.

With respect to representation on the Wage Board, the Working Journaliste' Federation has made it very clear that they would not be willing to join the Committee if the National Union of Journalists is also given representation.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Now the Minister cannot escape giving representation to the National Union of Journalists

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Before putting my question I must congratulate him for his firmness in dealing with the question....(*Interruptions*).

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: This is how he is exposing his bogus character.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: The collusion is clear.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Banerjee, Why do you expose the Minister?.. (*Interruptions*). Please ask your question The Minister is there. Here, everybody is a Minister.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I would like to know whether after going through the recent judgment of the Supreme Court regarding PTI journalists, some action will be taken in this session itself to undo the harm done to the PTI employees by the Supreme Court judgment and whether this particular Wage Board which has been appointed or is being appointed, will also cover the non-working Journalists because they have the same problems as the working Journalists.

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: With respect to the question of the Supreme Court judgment in respect of PTI employees, as I submitted, I do not have a copy of the full judgment. Unless I go through it, I cannot indicate what the Government would like to do.

With respect to the other matter of non-working journalists it is under consideraion of the Government whether it would be necessary to amend the Working Journalists Act also to facilitate the appointment of a Wage Board for them also. It is under consideration.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: In that connection, do not bring in the bogus organization.

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : श्रमजीवी पत्रकारों का ऐसा मामला है जिस के प्रति सभी सदस्यों की सहानुभूति रही है। मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूं कि सरकार की नीति रही है कि छोटे पत्रों को अधिक से अधिक सहायता दी जाये, इस सन्दर्भ में बहुत से ऐसे पत्रकार हैं जो किसी यूनियन के सदस्य नहीं हैं तो उन के प्रतिनिधित्व और उन की बात को जानने के लिए सरकार क्या उपाय कर रही है ?

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: I will have to implement the spirit of the Act as it is.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I want to know from the hon Minister whether it is known to him that on 6th August 1973, according to a Gazette Notification, the Press Council of India recognized the Indian Federation of Working Journalists, the National Union of Journalists, the All India Newspaper Editors' Conference and the Press Associations as accredited organizations of the journalists. If it is so that the Press Council recognised the representative character of the National Union of Journalists, I want to know whether it is a fact that the hon. Minister when he visited Bhubaneswar on 17th July, 1973 in a meeting of the journalists categorically asked a question whether there was any representative from National Union of Journalists and whether he categorically said there that he was not going to recognise their representative and whether he also said that he wanted to dissuade Mr. Gujral not to attend the meeting, convened by the National Union of Journalists and whether it is also a fact that he wanted to persuade Shri Sidhartha Shankar Ray not to open and attend a meeting of West Bengal National Union of Journalists for which President Giri also sent a message and lastly I want to know whether a number of representations were made to the Prime Minister as well as to the hon. Minister and whereas the Prime Minister acknowledged and replied to the memorandum of the National Journalists Union but not a single letter of the National Journalists' Union was even acknowledged by the hon. Minister.

MR. SPEAKER: Please come to the question now....

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I am coming to the question now. All this shows that birds of the same feather flock together, Sir. The hon. Minister is flocking with the same colour.

MR. SPEAKER: Ask a question..

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : It is a question of the freedom of the press, it is a question of the right of the journalists whether the recognition given to Press Council should be taken cognisance of by the hon. Minister or not and whether the representation in the Wage Board should also be taken cognisance of, even if some other person threatens you not to participate (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: Order please Why don't you allow the Question Hour to proceed?

SHRI RAGHUNATHAHA REDDY: A number of representations have been sent by the National Union of Journalists and in the very first sentence of my answer I have pointed out the position that they had sent the representation. With regard to the Press Council, as per the Press Council Act, they might have been nominated. This is one of the considerations that may have to be taken into account.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: What about the other Journalists? I have raised a number of questions. Why the Minister takes up a partisan attitude? Let him deny it. I can give you all the records..

MR SPEAKER: Please sit down.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I am not in favour of the one or the other I am for fair-play, I am for fair representation of workers.

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down Shri Mahajan.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: If Minister takes sides of a certain organisation, what will happen?

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: He will be impartial do not worry.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: He is a Minister of certain political standing.

MR. SPEAKER: What happen to this country if you do not play the game?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: He is acting in a partisan manner. He is deprived of his right to be a Minister. He should resign.

MR SPEAKER: Order please, Shri Mahajan.

SHR VIKRAM MAHAJAN: There is a lot of confusion over the issue and I for one would like the Minister to give the impression that justice is being done to all the journalists. The Wage Board is being appointed for the benefit of journalists and not for the benefit of any individual or particular union. Therefore Government should not get involved in any controversy as to which trade union should be represented and which should not be represented. What I submit is this. The main object of the Wage Board is to benefit the journalists. Therefore, some criteria should be established which should be acceptable to all. One of the principle is, you define who is a working journalist and hold an election. They should get representation in the Wage Board. That is ones system. Or, you should call all the Journalists Unions and ask them to give a formula which is acceptable to all of them so that a representative character of the Wage Board is established and you are not accused of partiality.

Therefore, I want the hon. Minister to give an assurance in this House that there would be elections and all the Unions of Journalists will be given the chance which will be acceptable to them.

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: As already submited, with regard to the representations, they will be taken up on merits having regard to all the considerations which the hon. Members have mentioned.

Funds to Andhra Pradesh for National Programme

*834. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Health Department of Andhra Pradesh has written to the Central Health Ministry for additional funds for the centrally sponsored national programme for 1973-74; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K KISKU). (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

The State of Andhra Pradesh was allocated Rs. 116.95 lakhs as cash assistance and Rs. 18.56 lakhs as assistance in kind for the Centrally Sponsored Health Programmes in 1973-74. The State Government represented to the Central Government on the 12h December, 1973 that they had already spent Rs. 118.15 lakhs up to 31st October, 1973 and that their anticipated requirement for 1973-74 was Rs. 280.76 lakhs. Again by their letter of 23rd February 1974 the State Government indicated that they had incurred an expenditure of about Rs. 146.20 lakhs by the end of December, 1973 and wanted sanction of additional funds to the extent of Rs. 150.52 lakhs so as to reach their estimated requirement of Rs. 280.70 lakhs. In March 1974, the Finance Department of the Government of Andhra Pradesh wrote to the Finance Ministry enclosing the details of expenditure incurred in respect of all Centrally Sponsored Schemes in the various sectors. A part of this related to medical and public health sector. In this letter they indicated that their total anticipated expenditure in the medical and public health sector would be Rs. 133 51 lakhs. The Actual Central assistance released for 1973-74 amounts to Rs. 116.75 lakhs in cash and Rs. 27.33 lakhs in the form of material and equipment totalling Rs. 144.08 lakhs.

This is a provisional amount which has been released to the State Government and the actual expenditure incurred by the State Government in accordance with the prescribed pattern in respect of all the Centrally Sponsored Programme in the Health sector would be reimbursed to the State Government after receipt of the final accounts prepared by them

SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: In the statement laid on the Table of the House the State Government in December, 1973 anticipated a certain expenditure whereas in their letter in March 1974 to the Finance Ministry they have given a different figure of anticipated expenditure. Their estimated requirement is Rs. 280 lakhs whereas in their letter to the Finance Department they have given the anticipated expenditure as Rs. 130 lakhs. How do you explain this? There seems to be some confusion.

SHRI A. K. KISKU: In the matter of accounts there cannot be any confusion whatsoever. The Centrally sponsored schemes are on the basis of an approved pattern. In this particular case of Andhra Pradesh, we have given an assurance already that after scrutiny of the accounts whatever be their dues that will surely be given to them.

SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: My second question is: whether the Government will give an assurance that they are prepared to reimburse the expenditure incurred by the State Government.

SHRI A K. KISKU: As I have already stated, if it is within the budget, we shall surely reimburse it.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Sir, the Minister said that after the scrutiny of the accounts, the funds will be released. I want to know how much time he will take for the scrutiny of the accounts.

SHRI A. K. KISKU: This will arise after this year.

MR. SPEAKER: He says that the account was for the year 1973-74. The question will arise after this year only.

Eagerness of American Team to collaborate in research on Coal Energy

*835. SHRI DHMANKAR:
SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether an American Team has made study of India's resources of coal and has shown eagerness to collaborate in the research for better use of this source of energy;

(b) if so, the salient features of the report of this study; and

(c) the action taken on this report?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

SHRI DHAMANKAR: A Team of Scientists recently reported that it is cheaper to generate electricity by using atomic energy than using coal. That coal thus saved can be diverted to other useful purpose. What is the reaction of the Government to the suggestion made by the Scientists?

SHRI SUBODH HANSDA: I have already said 'No' in my original answer to your question regarding the study by an American Team having made a study of India's resources and submitted a report. This body is the representative of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. That body has made certain recommendations and the same are being looked into.

SHRI DHAMANKAR: May I know whether greater utilisation of coal to replace oil was emphasised by the American Petroleum Institute? If so, what is the reaction of the Government to this?

SHRI SUBODH HANSDA: There is no such proposal before us. Because of so much of price rise, the pattern of production of coal, might have to be changed during the Fifth Five Year Plan.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री अध्यक्ष जी, यह अमरीकी दल नहीं आया, अच्छा ही हुआ। मैं जानना चाहता हूं—वह दल तो आया नहीं, अब क्या आप अपने यहां कोई इस तरह का दल गठित करना चाहते हैं जो इस सवाल का अध्ययन करे ताकि इस शक्ति के स्रोत का ठीक से इस्तेमाल हो सके।

SHRI SUBODH HANSDA: The Planning Commission has already set up a study group to look into this problem Because of the present economic position, the Planning Commission has already set up some study groups to look into the details of the coal industry.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Are Government aware that an eminent scientist in this field, who has now left India and gone probably to Chile, the other day said in an interview on TV that there was great prospect of having petroleum products including crude oil from coal and modern techniques were available even within the country to utilise coal for this purpose. May I know what steps Government are tak-

ing to make full and proper utilisation of coal and whether we have enough coal for this purpose? And what are the immediate prospects in the near future?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA): This question relates to an overall enquiry or examination of the question of coal mining industry by an international body. There was no American involved in it, but a representative of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, Mr. Rhodes did come here and examine the entire question. I must say that some of the recommendations made by this representative were attractive and worth considering. As regards some of them we do not think that they are worth much because we consider we have gone into this question of the coal mining industry very thoroughly. So far as the question of conversion of coal into synthetic products such as oil and others is concerned, we possess substantial technical know-how, but the economic of this from place to place and according to the size of the plant is still not yet finally decided. So, we have not yet been able to find out a solution regarding the economics of it. There are many technical problems like logistics etc. involved in it.

As regards Dr. Lahiri, he is of the view that coal synthesis is a practical proposition. We do not differ from him. It is a practical positon, but the economics has got to be considered carefully.

Mini Steel Plants with Indigenous Machinery

*837. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state whether Mini Steel Plants proposed to be set up will be equipped with machinery fabricated indigenously?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): The main items of equipment required for the "Mini Steel Plants" are electric arc furnaces, transformers, cranes and auxiliary equipment, all of which are manufactured within the country.

SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: May I know whether besides electric are furnaces, transformers, cranes and auxiliary equipment, there will be no other part of machinery, big or small to be included in or called mini steel plants?

श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद: श्रीमान्, जिन इक्विमेन्ट्स का जिक्र किया गया है, उस के अलावा भी छोटे छोटे बहुत से औजार है जिन का मिनि स्टील प्लाट में प्रयोग होना है।

SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Sir, you can see the question yourself and you have heard the answer also. The answer is not clear. I want a clear and specific answer to my question.

SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD: I would request the hon. Member to repeat his question.

MR. SPEAKER: He says that the hon. Minister may better see the question more clearly, and he says that it has not been replied to.

SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: I want to know whether besides electric arc furnaces, transformers, cranes and auxiliary equipment, there will be no other part of machinery, big or small, to be included in mini steel plants.

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA): The main items are as mentioned by my hon. colleague. I do not think there is any other important item worth mentioning. But if there are any, the hon. member might draw our attention to them and Government will consider it.

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: In UP, particularly because of shortage of electricity, Government is not able

to supply electricity for establishing mini steel plants in Balia (Eastern UP). What is the position? Will the Ministry take up the matter with the UP Government?

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: Yes, it is unfortunately a fact that due to acute shortage of power in UP, many of the mini steel plants which have already been installed are not able to start production. We are actively engaged in trying to find out a solution to the problem of supply of more power, and as soon as the UP Government is in a position to supply more power, we will see that they are started.

SHRI B. V NAIK: As a complementary to the question asked by Shri Hari Kishore Singh, may I know whether in those areas where there is an abundance of power, where there is raw material, particularly in the west coast—not because I come from there —as I said, where there is abundance of cheap hydro-electric power, the cheapest in Asia, 3 P per unit, a package scheme would be made available or a liberal licensing of these mini steel plants will take place? Will such areas be surveyed, identified and located and made known where a large number of mini steel plants could come into operation?

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: I am thankful to the hon member for having made that positive suggestion. Government are already taking a very liberal view of setting up mini steel plants whose economic and other viability are assured It is not only a question of power but also availability of scrap. The scrap available is not uniform, although in the western part it is somewhat better in certain pockets. So if there is any particular region where mini steel plants could economically and from other points of view be purposefully set up, surely Government will consider it.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: You are allowing export of iron scrap.

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: No.

Compulsory Collection of Union Membership Fee in Assam Tea Gardens

*838. SHRI NOORUL HUDA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a system of collecting union membership fee compulsorily by the management of Assam Tea Gardens; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to stop this practice?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b). Information is being collected from the State Government and it will be laid on the Table of the House.

SHRI NOORUL HUDA: I only hope Government do not take an unduly long time in collecting the information and laying it on the Table. Nevertheless, the information which we have received is that for the last 15 or 20 years the INTUC—affiliated Cha Sramik Union has been getting the thumb impression of the employees concerned and submitting it to the respective tea garden managements for deduction of Union fees from their regular wages. This practice has been going on for a long time. Would the Minister admit or deny that this kind of compulsory, almost forcible, deduction of Union membership fees is a very bad, unfair and pernicious practice and militates against every form of democratic trade union rules and regulations?

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA: We are not in a position to confirm the allegation made by the hon. member. If he submits such information to us, we will get it checked up by the State Government.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: This question was tabled 21 days ago It is strange the Government could

not collect the information. Assam is not outside our country.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: They do not want to.

SHRI NOORUL HUDA: There was a Parliamentary Joint Committee on plantation labour which visited Assam in the month of November. Is it a fact that during their discussions with the Labour Commissioner of Assam these facts came to light and the Labour Commissioner admitted that this kind of unfair trade union practices were going in several areas in Assam, in about 100-150 tea gardens of Assam?

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA: It has not been brought to our notice. If the hon. Member gives us separate notice, I shall try to collect information.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Is this the way to answer questions? 21 days notice is given Even for the second supplementary they give a reply which means nothing at all. Is it why we labour so much? He must give information at least why details could not be collected within 21 days Is it because INTUC, it is their own party union and you want to shield it? . (*Interruptions*).

MR SPEAKER. The point of the hon Members is that inspite of 21 days' notice, information is not forthcoming I have taken note of it and I shall ask the Minister to expedite it.

SHRI BIREN DUTT: May I know whether any agreement has been entered into by INTUC unions with the management for not paying the bonus, against the law?

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA: Unless information is passed on to us, we do not know anything about it.

SHRI B K DASCHOWDHURY: Having regard to the fact that this is an allegation against the INTUC unions in the Assam tea gardens and also that in almost all the Assam tea gardens INTUC labour union is working, and also having regard to the fact that/this sort of allegation does not compel the Government to collect information, may I know whether any such complaint was ever sent to the hon Minister or the Government of India? If so the details thereof; if not, let them say so.

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA: We have not received any such complaint so far.... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI: Sir, in view of the fact that in a Union, the question as to how the payment is to be made, is a matter between the members of the Union and the persons who run the Union, has the Government any authority to interfere in the matter?

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: Sir, about the question of prevailing practice, we have requested the State Government to let us know. After the information is known about the prevailing practice, if any, then, we will look into it, how far it is in conformity with the practice.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

Deposits of Non-Ferrous Metals near Darjeeling

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12 SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO MALIK·
SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether rich deposits of non-ferrous metals have been located by Geologists in Himalayan Shelf near Darjeeling recently;

(b) if so the details of the deposits found; and

(c) the time by which work on this is likely to be started?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) During the recent investigations by Geological Survey of India, a lead-zinc deposit 1 to 10 metre thick within a 200 metre wide zone and extending over an aggregate length of 3.5 km. has been discovered in Garubathan area of the Darjeeling district, West Bengal. The reserve is estimated at around 4 million tonnes with 3 to 10 per cent combind lead and zinc, down to a depth of 100 metres. The investigations is still in progress.

(c) Conclusions with regard to the reserves, quality and comercial viability of the deposits can be arrived at only after necessary investigations for the same have been completed

श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद मैं माननीय सदस्यों से माफी चाहते हुए यह देना चाहता हूं कि कुछ आंख में मोतियाबिन्द की शिकायत होने वजह से चश्मा नहीं लग पाता, और खोल कर पढ़ना हूं तो पढ़ने में दिक्कत होती है। इसलिये मैं माफी चाहता हूं।

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: Sir, the hon Minister has given specifications about the quality of the mines. In view of the shortage of non-ferrous metals, would he be pleased to say when was this discovered and why, so far, no decision could be taken to know whether it was possible to exploit these deposits commercially? I had asked specifically, by what time, work on this is likely to be started. He has given a very vague answer. Would he be pleased to clarify? Secondly, the Himalayan shelf is one continuous shelf from Punjab to Assam I would like to know, whether this location was a chance discovery or was it a result of any systematic geological survey all along the Himalayan shelf? It it was a systematic geological survey, I would like to know, whether any other discoveries have been made in other areas and if so, where and of what kind?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA): It is indeed correct to say that non-ferrous metals are very important for us to discover and we should do more search and investigations, which we are doing as a matter of fact. The preliminary survey has indicated all these possibilities. In the four deeps of Himalayas, we are intensely searching for the minerals right from Kashmir to Darjeeling area. We have discovered these areas which are of interest to us. Drilling is being undertaken, and I suppose, detailed drilling will also have to be undertaken. We are not losing any time. We hope that within a year or two, say by 1976 or 1977, we will be able to complete the investigations, qualitatively and quantitatively. Only thereafter, we can start considering the question of any commercial exploitation.

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: What is the percentage of mineral found in the deposits? Why is it not possible for the experts to make an assessment as to whether this is of good quality? Secondly, my question has not been answered. I wanted to know whether the work of the Geological Survey is going on and, if so, in what other places and whether they have made any attempts by way of drilling to find out some type of ore in other places. Then, when was this survey started?

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: I have already said that there is extensive survey being made by the Geological Survey of India. It is not the last programme to be undertaken in this connection. After the Geological Survey of India have done preliminary work, then and then alone, they get into intensive investigations. If we find some good quality ore at one point, at one place, in a small manner, it is not sufficient for us to justify an extensive laying out of schemes. Therefore, it is bound to take some more time. As I said, in a couple of years' time we shall be able to know whether large-scale exploitation of these mineral resources is a practical proposition or not.

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: Was it a chance discovery or drilling has taken place in other areas also?

SHRI K D MALAVIYA: I have repeatedly answered this question put by the hon. Member that we are trying systematically through the Geological Survey of India to search for big minerals right from Kashmir to Darjeeling If this answer has not satisfied him, I really feel sorry for him

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: It was a chance discovery

श्री रतनलाल ब्राह्मण दार्जिलिंग के अचल मे जो सर्वे का काम अंग्रेज लोग किया करते थे वह काम भी बन्द हो गया है, उसके बारे मे हमारी सरकार ने कुछ नही किया। मै जानना चाहता हू कि किन-किन खनिज पदार्थों के बारे मे सर्वे किया गया था कौन-कौन सा काम बन्द हो गया। साथ ही जो आप कहते है कि सर्वे हो रहा है तो मै जानना चाहता हू कि वहा कितना चीजो का आप को पता लगा, कौन-कौन सी चीजे वहा है। आप अगर खोज करेंगे जलपायगुरी जिले के अन्तर्गत आप को कोयला भी मिलेगा, और भी बहुत सी चीज है अगर आप खोजेंगे तो उस क्षेत्र की बहुत उन्नति होगी। आज कोयला न मिलने की वजह से चायबागान के कारखाने कारखाना बन्द हो रहे है। कारखाना अभी तक नही बना है जिस से वहा की बेकारी दूर हो सके। तो मैं जानना चाहता हू कि आप इस दिशा मे क्या कर रहे है?

श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद: जहा तक डिपाजिट्स का सवाल है दार्जिलिंग एरिया मे बहुत सारे डिपाजिट्स का पता चला है। जहा तक आप ने दूसरे माननीय सदस्य के प्रश्न के सन्दर्भ मे कहा तो मैं आप को बताना चाहता हू कि यह काम 1971 मे चल रहा है और इन मे ड्रिलिंग हो रही है ऐसा नही है कि ड्रिलिंग नही हो रही है। ड्रिलिंग भी हो रही है और डिपाजिट्स का पता भी लगाया जा रहा है। एक और नई ड्रिलिंग भेजी जा रही है ताकि और सर्वे किया जा सके। तो पहले जी० एस० आई० डिपाजिट्स का पता लगाता है, फिर उसके बाद मिनरल्स एक्सप्लोरेशन कोर्पोरेशन क्वान्टिटी का पता लगाता है, डिटेल्स का पता लगाता है कि उस मे कितनी मात्रा मे कौन सी चीज है। तो जहा तक दार्जिलिंग एरिया का सवाल है मै बताना चाहता हू कि कुछ चीजे ऐसी मिली है जिन के बारे मे आप को जानकर खुशी होगी। जैसे मे मदरीहाट मे कपरोफैरस लोह मिला है। और कालीमूंग एरिया मे कुछ पुरानी एन्डेसाइट कापर माइन मिली है। इस के अतिरिक्त दुनाई मे स्लेट्स मे नेरा मिनरेलाइज्ड जोन्स बेरहन फ्राम 60 टु 120 मेट्रीमीटर इन थिकनेस आबजर्व किये गये है। महानदी मे भी कुछ पुरानी खाने मिली है और बहुत सी नई खाने दार्जिलिंग एरिया मे पाई जा रही है।

SHRI C. C GOHAIN: In view of the hon. Minister's reply just now that the survey work is being done in the Darjeeling area, I come to the conclusion that the Government is not going to do survey work to find minerals beyond Darjeeling to Meghalaya, in the Himalayan ranges, including NEFA. I want to know whether the Government is going to do survey work in this area and, if so, by what time the survey work will be completed

SHRI K D MALAVIYA: I accept the suggestion of the hon Member. I presume, here and there, the surveys are going on beyond Darjeeling also. I will give the information to the hon. Member.

SHRI B K DASCHOWDHURY: I have been referring about it to the hon Minister's Department during his predecessors time since 1968. In 1969, I remember, when Dr. Triguna Sen was incharge of the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and the Department of Mines and Metals, while I referred to it, he assumed me that the survey will be made. Then, I referred to him that one survey was

made in the year 1911; another survey was made in the year 1923 and the Chief Engineer, Waterways, Irrigation and Navigation, Mr. Griffith made a comprehensive report that apart from large deposits of copper, lead and zinc, there are also other minerals, like, dolomite and graphite.

In 1972, in reply to Unstarred Q. No. 699 dated 4th May, 1972, the then Minister of Steel and Mines, late Mr. Mohan Kumarmangalam, said:

> "...The first phase of ten years Plan (1969-79) of Geological Survey of India, in progress, includes systematic geological mopping and Preliminary mineral investigation in 1250 sq. km. area in Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri districts and detailed investigation for dolomite and graphite in Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling districts'

I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether it is still under the contemplation of the Government to survey not only 3.5 sq. km. area as mentioned in the reply but also in 1250 sq. km. area in Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri and whether the Government has also a report that apart from deposits of lead, copper and zinc, there are large deposits of dolomite and graphite which are very costly minerals.

श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद : डोलोमाइट का कुछ पता चला है और जैसा कि हमारे भूतपूर्व इस्पात और खान मन्त्री ने जवाब दिया था, हम दार्जिलिंग और जलपाईगुरी एरिया में सर्वे करा रहे हैं। इस के साथ साथ दार्जिलिंग एरिया में हमारा जियोलाजीकल सर्वे का काम भी चल रहा है और इस तरह से पूरे हिमालियन रीजन का जो नीचे वाला बेल्ट है, उस का गेपिंग करा रहे हैं और उस में जो जो चीजें मिलेंगी, वह हम आप को बतायेंगे।

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I want to know from the hon. Minister what is the precise nature of the ore, zinc, lead or copper, and whether graphite is also available there. If graphite is there, it will be very good because graphite is very valuable for automic energy. Now it is available only in Ceylon and Russia and nowhere else. Why should it take two or three years to know whether the mineral deposit is of an exploitable nature. The estimation of hundreds of specimens of minerals can be done in a week in a laboratory. Why should it take two or three years? I want to know how quickly we can do this.

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: We shall try to be as quick as possible. So far as the details of graphite are concerned, I am not able to give the information. Occurrences of copper, lead, zinc and dolamite have been discovered in Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri. With regard to graphite, I will require notice to answer that.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: What is the nature of the ore?

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: I have no information.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Family Planning Centres in Gujarat State

*832. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:
SHRI D. P. JADEJA:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of family planning centres functioning in Gujarat State, District-wise; and

(b) the number of family Planning Centres likely to be opened during the Fifth Year Plan in Gujarat State?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) There are 250 Main Rural Family Welfare Planning Cen-

tres. 1786 Sub-centres, 151 Urban Family Welfare Planning Centres and 8 Post-Partum Centres in Gujarat State.

A statement showing District-wise break-up of Centres is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(b) During the Fifth Five Year Plan, under the Minimum Needs Programme which is placed under the States' Sector, 134 Sub-centres are likely to be opened and also under the Post-partum Programme 13 Post Partum Centres are expected to be opened.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the District	Main Rural Centres	Sub-Centres	Urban Centres	No. of hospitals under Post-Martum Programme
1	Ahemdabad	10	93	38	3
2	Amreli	11	66	1	..
3	Banskhanta	12	109	3	..
4	Baroda	16	119	14	2
5	Bhavanagar	14	91	10	.
6	Broach	14	86	5	..
7	Bulsar	18	109	4	..
8	Dangs	2	12	..	..
9	Jamnagar	10	65	10	1
10	Junagarh	16	103	3	..
11	Gandhinagar	2	12	1	..
12	Kaira	19	167	10	.
13	Kutch	9	63	4	..
14	Mehsana	19	159	7	.
15	Panchamahls	23	154	7	.
16	Rajkot	14	90	13	1
17	Sabarkhantha	13	109	5	..
18	Surat	18	114	12	1
19	Surendranagar	10	60	4	..
	State Total :	250	1786	151	8

Profit maximisation by H S. L. and S.A.I L.

*833 SHRI J. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large body of top managers of H S L and S A I L favour Profit maximisation to show how well the public sector steel plants are performing,

(b) whether Government propose to follow the study made by the Harvard University for the Profit maximisation which helped West American steel majors to register very substantial improvements,

(c) in view of this, what is the motivation for the public sector steel plants-profits or production; and

(d) the policy of the Public Sector Steel Plants?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K D MALAVIYA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) In the absence of precise details of the study in question, no comments are possible

(c) and (d) Broadly speaking, the policy of the public sector steel plants is to make optimum use of their resources (capital, personnel and management skills etc), to maximise production, to ensure a reasonable return on investment and generation of resources for further development and to minimise production cost consistent with quality so as to supply goods to consumers at reasonable prices

Incentive to Units running at more than rated capacity

*836 SHRI LUTFAL HAQUE: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the units running above the rated capacity under the Ministry; and

(b) whether any incentive will be given to these units?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) None, although every effort is being made to reach the rated capacity as early as possible. However some of the individual units of the B.H.E L. have shown full utilisation

(b) Incentive for increased production are provided

Charter of Demands by Hindustan Construction workers union, Haldia, West Bengal

*839 SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that the Hindustan Construction Workers Union, Halia (West Bengal) had submitted a 24point charter of demands to the Project Manager of the Company on the 30th January, 1974,

(b) if so, the demands of the Union; and

(c) the action, if any, taken by his Ministry on the same?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI RAGUNATHA REDDY): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) A copy of the union's charter of demands is laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6828/74]

(c) All categories of workers under the Hindustan Construction company Limited, Haldia Project and under the persons who had been awarded contracts by the Company were given in increase in wages by Rs. 15 per month by notifications under Rule 119 of Defence of India Rules. In the case of the direct employees of the company, the above increase is subject to subsequent adjustment in terms of the Award of the National Industrial Tribunal set up on December 1, 1973. So

far as other demands listed in the charter of demands go, conciliation proceedings by the State Industrial Relations Machinery are reported to be in progress.

Agriculture Labour Cells

*840. SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state·

(a) the broad outlines of the activities of the Agriculture Labour Cells during the Fourth Five Year Plan period, and

(b) the names of the members of this cell of the ministry?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY) (a) and (b) A Standing Committee on Agricultural Labour has been constituted to advise the Agricultural Labour Cell in the Ministry of Labour on the problems of agricultural labour A copy of the letter giving the composition and terms of reference of the Committee is placed on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library See* No LT-6829 74]

Workers renreded Jobless in Salem Steel Plant

*841 SHRI S A MURUGANANTHAM
SHRI M KALYANASUNDARAM

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether 7,000 workers engaged in levelling the site for the Salem Steel Plant have been rendered jobless, and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI RAGUNATHA REDDY): (a) and (b) Information is being collected and it will be laid on the Table of the House.

Coke requirement for Fifth Plan period

*842 SHRI S N SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Committee has been set up for estimating the requirement of coke during the Fifth Plan period,

(b) if so, the date of formation of the Committee and the names of members of the Committee;

(c) the number of times the committee met and the major decisions taken, and

(d) the total coke that was available during the last plan period?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K D MALAVIYA) (a) and (b) A Committee to assess the requirements of hard coke of different quality by different types of industries was set up on 26th October, 1973 with the following as the Members

1 Shri Banamali Sen
Chief of the Coke Ovens,
Bharat Coking Coal Limited

2 Shri K K Ray,
Metallurgical & Engg Consultants (I) Ltd

(c) The first meeting of the Committee was held between 15th and 17th November 1973 Thereafter the Members of the Committee visited different hard coke consuming centres in the various States during December. 1973 and February, 1974 The Committee submitted its report on 28 March 1974.

(d) The total production of hard coke during the first 4 years of the 4th Plan and for the period April-December 1973, was of the order of 8 4 million tonnes. This excludes the production in the Coke Ovens captive to the steel plants.

Management of Steel Mills

*843. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR:
SHRI TARUN GOGOI:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a study published by the National Productivity Council has stated that the relative poor performances of the public sector steel mills in the country have been attributed partly to the faulty planning and management of the mills;

(b) the other points mentioned in the report of the National Productivity Council; and

(c) the steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K D. MALAVIYA): (a) The study attributes the relative poor performance of the public sector steel plants to a variety of reasons. Part of these, according to the report, have their origin in avoidable factors like faulty planing and management

(b) As far as the relative poor performance of the public sector steel mills is concerned, the study mentions factors like higher gross block per tonne of end products, non-availability of basic inputs of required quantity and quality and, to some extent, lack of adequate transport facilities and so on. Further, a continuous expansion of capacity in these mills, dictated more by the needs of the economy than by technical feasibilities, without ensuring utilisation of capacity has according to the study, resulted in a serious drain on capital productivity

(c) The report has been received only recently. It will have to be examined how far the conclusions are acceptable and the suggestions contained therein can be implemented with advantage.

Leave and other Benefits to Mine Workers

*844. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:
SHRI GAJADHAR MAJHI:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government for the benefit of the mine workers and employees to avail of the leave and other benefits given to the other State and Central Government servants; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) and (b). No such proposal is under consideration of Government. However, relevant labour laws provide for leave, provident fund, bonus, maternity and medical benefits, educational and housing facilities, gratuity, family pension and life assurance benefits to persons employed in a mine.

Reports of Chinese Criticism of U S A. and U.S.S.R. for Naval Operations in Indian Ocean

*845. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a press report on 29th March, 1974 circulated by Hsinhua, the official Chinese news agency, critising U.S.A. and Russia for intensification of naval operations in the Indian Ocean;

(b) whether the report accused Russia and U.S A for "scrambling for hegemony in the Indian Ocean" disguising themselves "as defenders of the security of the region"; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). Government have seen a Hsinhua press report dated 27th March, 1974, stating, amongst other things, that "today, the scrambling for hegemeny in the Indian Ocean between the two super powers—the U.S.A. and the Soviet Union—has become ever fiercer thus seriously jeopardising the peace and security in this area".

(c) Government's policy regarding the Indian Ocean is well-known and has been repeatedly enunciated It is our view that any such rivalry and competition of the big powers would create tensions and thus threaten peace and security of the area

Restrictions on Retired Commissioned Officers for taking up Private Services

*846. SHRI SHANKER RAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state·

(a) whether there are any restrictions on the retired Commissioned Officers from the three branches of Defence Services taking up private employment either in India or abroad; and

(b) if so, the outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM)· (a) and (b) In accordance with the Instructions issued in 1963, and revised in 1974, an officer of the Army, the Navy, or the Air Force, irrespective of the type of Commission held by him, who is granted any pension, gratuity or other benefit in respect of his|her service in the Army, the Navy or the Air Force, or who is likely to receive any pension, gratuity or other benefit, shall obtain the permission of the President before accepting any employment under a Government outside India, or in an International organisation, of which India is not a member, at any time after his service in the Army, the Navy, or the Air Force, has ceased.

2. In accordance with the same Instructions, an officer of the rank of Colonel and above in the Army (and equivalent ranks in the Navy and the Air Force), who is granted a pension, gratuity or other benefit in respect of his|her service in the Army, the Navy, or the Air Force, or who is likely to receive any pension, gratuity or other benefit, shall also obtain such permission prior to accepting employment before the expiry of two years from the date of his retirement, in the following cases·—

(i) Commercial employment in a private undertaking.

(ii) Employment in a civil post under the Central or a State Government, or a Union Territory Administration|Government or a post under a Body Corporate owned or controlled by Government if the officer has been allowed to retire prematurely, at his her own request The term "retire prematurely" will exclude retirement in the normal course after completion of standard service prescribed for his rank, or invalidment on grounds of ill-health or physical disability The term will also exclude cases where due to personal reasons, the officers proceeding on normal retirement, are allowed to retire a few days earlier (not exceeding one month) than the due date.

Agreement regarding setting up of Heavy Industries with Hungarian Collaboration

*847. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether an agreement between Governments of India and Hungary has been reached recently for setting

up heavy industries in India with the collaboration of that country; and

(b) if so, the main features of the agreement and the industries to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Instructions to States for Checking Food Adulteration

*848. SHRI VEKARIA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state.

(a) whether Central Government have given instructions to State Governments to check adulteration in food articles, and

(b) the names of the States which have implemented them?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. It has been urged on all States to give this problem the highest priority

Allotment of Land to Baba Saheb Ambedkar Memorial Society, Mhow (M.P.)

*849. SHRI AMBESH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Baba Saheb Ambedkar Memorial Society, Mhow (M.P.) Regd. No. 2917, Office at 21/15, South T. T. Nagar, Bhopal, had applied to his Department to get 150' x 150' land for the Memorial of Dr. Ambedkar on the 16th August, 1971, where Dr. Ambedkar was born; and

(b) if so, the reasons due which the above land has not been allotted to the above society so far?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The land was offered in January 1973 to the Baba Saheb Ambedkar Memorial Society, Mhow, on lease, in perpetuity, free of rent on payment of premium at market rate. This is in conformity with the accepted policy of Government in such cases. But the offer has not been accepted by the Society, who are not prepared to pay the price.

Diversion of Pig Iron to Maharashtra and Gujarat

*850 SHRI R. S PANDEY. Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether pig iron meant for export to Soviet Union has been diverted to Maharashtra and Gujarat. and

(b) if so, the quantum thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K D MALAVIYA): (a) and (b). In view of the shortage in the country, no new export commitments are being made for pig iron till domestic supply improves Export of pig iron even against old commitments are being deferred to the extent feasible A quantity of about 300,000 tonnes may spillover to 1974-75 out of the commitments for shipment by March, 1974. This additional quantity is not specifically earmarked for any state but adds to the over all availability.

Manufacture of Oil Rigs by B.H.E.L.

8085. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM:

SHRI RAGHUNANDANLAL BHATIA:

Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chairman of Bharat Heavy Electricals has conveyed

the feasibility of manufacturing oil rigs in India;

(b) whether Bharat Heavy Electricals will be in charge of the project to manufacture oil rigs; and

(c) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited which had been associated with the Indian Mission that went abroad recently to secure the supply of deep drilling oil rigs had explored the question of obtaining the know-how for the progressive manufacture of oil rigs in India They have observed that it should be possible to manufacture such oils rigs by pooling the facilities available with the different units under the Ministry of Heavy Industry. Considering that an effective engineering and coordination team will be required to deal with the total problem of the manufacture of rigs in India after obtaining appropriate know-how, it has been considered desirable to entrust this overall responsibility to BHEL for organising the manufacture of oil rugs taking full advantage of the facilities available with them and the other manufacturing units in the country.

Workers Representation in Management of H.M.T. Unit, Kalamassery

8086. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN.

Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up a Committee with representatives of workers' Unions on Board of Directors of the H.M.T. unit in Kalamassery to discuss the various problems concerning the functioning of the factory; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

NCDC Project in Madhya Pradesh

8087. SHRI RANA BAHADUR SINGH:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether many NCDC projects running in the State of Madhya Pradesh regularly fall behind in their payment of royalty—dead rent—surface rent to the State Government;

(b) whether in some cases the State authorities had to resort to ordering the attachment of assets and suspension of works; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken to obviate such unpleasant occurrences?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

मध्य प्रदेश में मिनी ट्रैक्टरों के उत्पादन का प्रस्ताव

8088. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या भारी उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या किसी व्यक्ति ने मध्य प्रदेश में सस्ते और टिकाऊ मिनी ट्रैक्टरों के उत्पादन का प्रस्ताव किया है ; और

(ख) क्या यह प्रस्ताव केन्द्रीय सरकार के विचाराधीन है ।

भारी उद्योग मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री दलबीर सिंह) (क) जी नही।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नही उठता।

वर्ष 1972–73 के दौरान भिलाई इस्पात संयंत्र को हानि

8089. **श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित :** क्या इस्पात और खान मत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेगे कि :

(क) क्या वर्ष 1972–73 मे भिलाई इस्पात सयत्र को हानि हुई है ; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो कितनी ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सुबोध हंसदा) . (क) और (ख). जी नही, । वर्ष 1972–73 मे भिलाई इस्पात कारखाने को 6 करोड रूपये का लाभ हुआ था।

मध्य प्रदेश की इटारसी तहसील में बुलारिया ग्राम के निकट बसाये गये शरणार्थी

8900. **श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित :** क्या पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेगे कि

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश की इटारसी तहसील में बुलारिया ग्राम के निकट बसे हुए विस्थापितो को 6 वर्षो से किए जा रहे प्रयासो तथा सरकारी आश्वासनो के बावजूद अभी तक जीवन यापन की सुविधाए उपलब्ध नही कराई गई ;

(ख) उनके लिए अबतक रोजगार के कितने अवसर उपलब्ध कराये गए है ; और

(ग) उनकी कठिनाईयों का ब्यौरा क्या है तथा इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है अथवा किए जाने का विचार है।

पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री जी० वेंकटास्वामी) : (क) से (ग). जानकारी एकत्रित की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर मेज पर रख दी जाएगी।

बर्मा में भारत मूल के निवासी

8091. **श्री हुकमचन्द कछवाय :** क्या विदेश मत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार बर्म स्थित भारतीय दूतावास के माध्यम से सूचना एकत्र करेगी कि इस समय बर्मा में कितने भारत मूल के निवासी है, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह) :(क) और (ख) बर्मा स्थित हमारे राजदूतावास के सूचना के अनुसार ऐसे व्यक्तियों की कुल अनुमानित सख्या लगभग 180,000 हो सकती है। इनमे लगभग 2000 ऐसे व्यक्ति भी शामिल है जो भारतीय पारपत्र धारी है, जिन्होने बर्मा की नागरिकता लेनी चाही है, जो विदेशी के रूप मे पजीकृत है, तथा ऐसे लोग भी जिनके पास कोई दस्तावेज नही है।

देश में कुष्ठ रोग से पीड़ित व्यक्ति

8902. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि शासकीय सर्वेक्षण के अनुसार देश में इस समय कितने व्यक्ति कुष्ठ रोगसे पीडित हैं ?**

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (प्रो० ए० के० किस्कू): सम्पूर्ण आबादी की कोई सर्वेक्षण नही किया गया है। नमूना सर्वेक्षणों और विभिन्न नियत्रण एककों द्वारा किये गये सर्वेक्षणो और रोगियो का पता लगाने के लिए शिक्षा एवं उपचार केन्द्रो के सर्वेक्षण के आधार पर पर तथा 1971 की जन गणना के आकड़ो से यह अनुमान लगाया गया है कि देश मे कुष्ठ रोगियो की सख्या लगभग 32 लाख है।

Capacity and Production of Power Generation Equipment by B H.E L

8093 SHRI VAYALAR RAVI. Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state.

(a) whether Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited is producing heavy equipments of power generation, and

(b) if so, the capacity of the equipment in million K W and expected yearly production?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The capacity on attainment of full production will be of the order of 3 5 million KW The production in 1973-74 was of the order of 2 1 million KW which is expected to go upto 2 9 million KW in 1974-75.

Setting up of Two Heavy Industry Units

8094. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to initiate work for setting up two heavy industry units in 1974-75; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): The Government have included in the Central Fifth Five Year Plan Projects a transformer factory to be set up by the Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL) and a new Heavy Machine Building Project

(b) The Transformer Factory is to be set up near Jhansi for the manufacture of power transformer, special transformers and instrument transformers This project would be implemented by utilising the skills and capabilities developed within the BHEL itself With the setting up of this factory it is expected that the manufacture of transformers would be rationalised as between the facilities available at Bhopal and those that would be set up at the new location.

As for the new Heavy Machine Building Project, the need for it has been established as per a survey of capacity and potential of heavy engineering units engaged in the production of heavy metallurgical equipment that was recently carried out by the National Industrial Development Corporation at the instance of Government Government have initiated action for the preparation of the feasibility study for setting up this project during the Fifth Five Year Plan.

Coal Supply by Pipe Lines

8095 SHRI M KATHAMUTHU: SHRI D. D. DESAI:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to supply coal by pipe lines to large load

centres for Consumer-based power plants; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) and (b). The possibility of having pipeline transportation of coal is under study.

Change in Shop Hours in Delhi

8096 SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the closing hours of shops in the Union Territory of Delhi have been changed with effect from the 30th March, 1974; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and how far the desired results are likely to be achieved?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) The opening and closing hours of Shops have been changed to 8 30 A M. and 6.30 P.M. respectively in the Union Territory of Delhi w.e f 2-4-1974 and not *w.e.f.* 30-3-1974

(b) The timings have been changed to meet the situation created by shortage of electricity in the larger public interest. This step, it is hoped, will enable the Administration to conserve some amount of electricity.

Inadequate Medical Facilities in Gole Market Dispensary, New Delhi

8097. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that medical facilities in the Gole Market dispensary in New Delhi are quite inadequate due to the large number of multi-storey Government flats in Sectors 'D' and 'E' which have come up in and around Gole Market Areas; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to increase the strength of doctors and medical facilities in the dispensary?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A K. KISKU): (a) Medical facilities in the Gole Market dispensary are adequate.

(b) Does not arise.

Import of Scrap and Export of Structurals

8098 SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government are going to import scrap from abroad;

(b) whether Government are going to export structurals manufactured out of it;

(c) the names of countries from whom the 'scrap' would be imported and the foreign exchange involved in it; and

(d) the particulars of structurals Government propose to export to foreign countries and the foreign exchange to be earned?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA): (a) Import of scrap is allowed under the Import Trade Control Policy through Metal Scrap Trading Corporation (a Public Sector Undertaking).

(b) to (c). There is a scheme under consideration for import of ferrous

scrap and export of rolled products. The requirement of foreign exchange and other connected details would be known only after the scheme has been finalised and the response it receives

Global Racket in Human Blood in Foreign Pharmaceutical Companies

8099. SHRI D. D DESAI:
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of foreign pharmaceutical companies operating in India;

(b) whether these companies run 150 million dollar global racket in human blood and extending their operations in India; and

(c) if so, whether any probe has been made into this matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

(b) and (c) No evidence establishing the involvement of foreign pharmaceutical companies operating in India in a global racket in human blood has so far come to the notice of the Government.

दशमलव प्रणाली के कलेन्डर

8100. **श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा** : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वायुसेना के एक अधिकारी ने दशमलव प्रणाली के कलेन्डर का सुझाव दिया है;

(ख) क्या उसमे 10 दिन का सप्ताह और 10 माह का वर्ष रखने का भी सुझाव दिया है, और

(ग) यदि हां तो इस संबंध मे भारत सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) (क) से (ग) एक तकनीकी सिगनल वायु सेना अफसर वयक्तिक तौर पर 'दशमलव क्लेन्डर' बनाने का कार्य कर रहा है। इस अफसर ने अन्य बातों के साथ साथ एक दशमलव वर्ष मे 10 दशमलव मास और एक दशमलव सप्ताह मे 10 दशमलव दिनों का सुझाव दिया है। वह स्वतन्त्र रूप से कोई एक राष्ट्रीय अन्तराष्ट्रीय संगठनों के पास गया है जो इस विषय मे सम्बन्धित है अथवा इसमे चि रखते है। नही प्रणाली के बारे मे उनकी प्रतिक्रिया की जानकारी नहीं है।

Proposal to create Regional Gas Grids

8101. SHRI S A MURUGANANTHAM: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal under consideration of Government for the creation of regional "gas grids"; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) and (b). A techno-economic study for coal gasification, including examination of alternative technologies and locations, is being carried out by a working group set up by the Planning Commission for the purpose. The question of constructing a regional gas grid will arise only after

the report of the working group is received by the Government.

Verification of Records of Dr. Bhagwan Das Memorial Trust

8102. SHRI AMBESH Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to refer to Unstarred Question No 3692 on the 25th April, 1972 and state:

(a) whether the words "on return from India Dr Gayeedo took away all the records and books with him" were used on the basis of treatment of Shri Kumar Pal, the General Secretary of Dr Bhagwan Das Memorial Trust or after verification from Dr Gayeedo; and

(b) whether Government propose to verify the fact from Dr Gayeedo?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A K KISKU). (a) The words "on return from India Dr Gayeedo took away all the records and books with him" were used on the basis of statement of Shri Kumar Pal General Secretary of Dr Bhagwan Das Memorial Trust

(b) No, Sir.

Setting up of Power Generation and Structurals in Malaysia and Singapore

8103. SHRI R S. PANDEY:
SHRI RAM PRAKASH:

Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to assist in the setting up of a number of projects in power generation and structurals in Malaysia and Singapore; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). There are good prospects for technical cooperation with these countries in setting up turn-key projects in sectors like power, structural fabrication, cement and sugar plants, there is also scope for rendering consultancy services for specific projects and in setting up joint ventures. Government propose to pursue these prospects The question of export of power generation and other engineering equipment is also being actively pursued.

Visit by Prime Minister of Bangladesh

8104 SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the subjects discussed with the Prime Minister of Bangladesh during the recent visit to India; and

(b) whether India and Bangladesh agreed to take a common stand in the tripartite talks with Pakistan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) The Prime Minister of Bangladesh stopped over in Delhi for a day while returning from Moscow to Dacca This was not an official visit and only completely informal conversations on matters of mutual concern were held between the two Prime Ministers.

(b) The Prime Minister of Bangladesh arrived in Delhi on the 10th April, 1974, a day after the tripartite talks were concluded.

Import of Diesel Generating Sets

8105. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN:
SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL:

Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to permit the import of diesel generating sets in the country: and

(b) if so the reasons for such a decision?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) At present, there is no proposal to permit the import of diesel generating sets in the country

(b) Does not arise

Wire units in West Bengal

8106. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether in West Bengal a new wire unit would start production soon;

(b) the number of new units which have come up in West Bengal recently;

(c) the employment potentialities of these new industries; and

(d) the number of industries working at present: and the number out of them closed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Resettlement of Persons in Nicobar Island

8107. SHRI RANA BAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of families residing at present, community-wise, in the Island of Nicobar;

(b) the number of families resettled there during the last 2 years; and

(c) the criteria Government have adopted for resettling persons in the Nicobar Island?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G VENKATSWAMY) (a) According to 1971 census, the community-wise population in Car Nicobar and Non-Cowrie Tehsils in the Nicobar Group of Islands was

1. Christian	16173
2 Hindus	2656
3 Muslims	552
4 Sikhs	412
5 Other religions	1129
6 Religion not stated	743

(b) and (c). The resettlement programme is confined to Great Nicobar and Katchal Islands in the Nicobar group of Islands

Having regard to the location of Great Nicobar, families of ex-servicemen are being resettlement there. The allotment of land for 100 families inducted in Great Nicobar in 1969-70 was completed in 1972 Besides these, another 100 families have been inducted in the Island and are in the process of being resettled

As regards Katchal, the objective is to resettle repatriates from Shri Lanka in the rubber plantation which has been started in the Island, in view of the background of the repatriates. The total number of families of Sri Lanka repatriates on the plantation is 9, of which two were inducted earlier and 7 in the last two years. Other vacancies in the plantation have so far been filled by local recruitment of labourers. Depending on the financial provision that may be available for further planting, the intention is to utilise the future vacancies, to the maximum extent possible, for the resettlement of repatriates from Sri Lanka.

Annual Examination by U.P.S.C. for Recruitment of Doctors

9108 SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Public Service Commission has decided to hold an annual examination for recruitment of doctors; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise

Indian Aid for Reconstruction and Development of Egypt

8109. SHRI TARUN GOGOI:
SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has offered aid for reconstruction and development of Egypt as reported in the press;

(b) if so, the nature of aid offered; and

(c) when the aid is likely to be given?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b). No, Sir. But we have offered, subject to the needs and requirements of Egyptian economy, our cooperation in the Economic and technical fields for Egyptian Reconstruction Programme.

(c) Does not arise.

Manufacture of sophisticated to warships

8110 SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:
SHRI P GANGADEB:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are facing difficulties in building sophisticated warships; and

(b) if so, the nature of the difficulties?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). In so far as the skilled manpower and yard infra-structure are concerned, India now has the capacity, by and large, to build warships. However, there is still need for foreign technical assistance by way of naval design and manufacturing know-how, and such assistance is not always readily available. In the case of certain types of warships, the quantum of the Indian Navy's requirements may not justify the additional outlay on capital, plant and machinery or other facilities which may be required. Occasionally, uncertainty as to availability of particular items and delay in the receipt of both imported and indigenous items has to be faced

in the indigenous construction of such warships. In addition, absence of a highly developed infrastructure required for indigenous production of machinery, equipments and fittings to stringent naval standards and scarcity of trained personnel are some of the other major difficulties.

भारतीय नौसेना के सैनिकों द्वारा डियागो गार्शिया का निरीक्षण

8111. **श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह :** क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या डियागो गार्शिया में भारतीय नौसेना के सैनिकों ने कभी निरीक्षण किया था और ;

(ख) यदि हां तो कब ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) (क) और (ख) भारतीय नौसेना कार्मिकों को डिएगो गार्शिया जाने का अवसर नहीं मिला क्यों कि यह एक एंग्लो अमरीकी सुविधा है।

भेषजों में मिलावट की जांच के लिए नियुक्त समिति के निष्कर्ष

8112. **डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय :** क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या भेषजों में मिलावट की समस्या की जांच हेतु उनके मंत्रालय द्वारा नियुक्त समिति इस निष्कर्ष पर पहुंची है कि भेषज मिलावट में कैमिस्टों एवं ड्रग इन्सपेक्टरों का हाथ होता है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो समिति द्वारा निकाले गए सम्पूर्ण निष्कर्ष क्या हैं और सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जानी है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन उपमंत्री (श्री ए० के० किस्कू) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

राष्ट्रीय मजूरी बोर्ड

8113. **श्री लम्बोदर बलियार :** क्या श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार जितना काम उतने मजूरी' के सिद्धान्त को रचनात्मक रूप देने के उद्देश्य से एक राष्ट्रीय मजूरी बोर्ड गठित करने का विचार कर रही है ; और

(ख) यदि नहीं तो देश में बार-बार होने वाली हड़तालों की सम्भाव्यता को समाप्त करने के उद्देश्य से इस सम्बन्ध में कोई योजना कब तक आरंभ कर ली जाएगी ?

श्रम मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री बाल गोविन्द वर्मा) (क) और (ख) इस समय ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

Setting up of collaboration projects in West Asian Countries

8114. DR KARNI SINGH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up a Special Coordinating Cell to achieve quick results in foreign trade and economic links with West Asian oil producing countries and to get a foothold in these countries before it is too late;

(b) if so, by what time it is likely to be done; and

(c) whether it is also proposed to set up collaboration projects in these countries and if so, the names of those industries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) The Economic Division in the Ministry of External Affairs is responsible for coordinating with the various technical Ministries of the Government of India and with our Missions abroad to promote trade, economic and technical cooperation with all countries including West Asian oil producing countries.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) A number of proposals in fields like oil refineries, fertilisers, steel, textiles, cement, paper & pulp, aluminia & aluminium etc for collaboration with some of the oil producing countries of West Asia, are being processed

सीमा सड़क विकास बोर्ड के उपकरणों और अनावश्यक फालतू पुर्जों का निपटान

8116. **श्री महा दीपक सिंह शाक्य :** क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सीमा सड़क विकास बोर्ड के 217 लाख रुपये के मूल्य के 86 उपकरणों एवं अन्य अनावश्यक फालतू पुर्जों का निपटान केवल 1.42 लाख रुपये में किया गया था ,

(ख) क्या इनके निपटान मे काफी घोंटाला किया गया था ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उनके निपटान का पूर्ण ब्यौरा क्या है और इसके लिए उत्तरदायी अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : यह ठीक नही है कि 86 उपस्कर तथा फालतु पूर्जों का निपटान किया गया है । स्थिति इस प्रकार कि है फालतू पुर्जों की 1969 मे जो गणना की गई थी उससे यह पता चला था कि 86 उपस्करों से सम्बन्धित 217 लाख रूपये मूल्य के फालतू पुर्जे संगठन के पास थे । इसमें से लगभग 1268 लाख रूपये मूल्य के फालतू पुर्जों को अभी तक सरकारी संगठनों में उपयोग किया जा चुका है और 12 लाख रूपये मूल्य के फालतू पुर्जों का पूर्ति एवं निपटान महानिदेशालय द्वारा निपटान किया जा चुका है। 89 लाख रुपये के शेष फालतू पुर्जों का पुनः उपयोग किए जाने का लगातार पुनरीक्षण किया जा रहा है।

(ख) जी नही श्री मान् ।

(ग) उपयुक्त (क) में दिए गए उत्तर को ध्यान में रखतेहुए प्रश्न नही उठता श्रीमान ।

Memoranda submitted by Citizens' Central Council re: Checking Adulteration of Food and Drugs

811. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Citizens' Central Council, Rashtrapati Bhawan, Delhi, submitted several memoranda to the Government for strict measures for checking adulteration of food and drugs;

(b) if so, the main points outlined therein;

(c) whether these memoranda suggested amendments of "Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954"; and

(d) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) Yes.

(b) The main points outlined therein are as follows:—

Food:

1. Whole-time food inspectors may be appointed in important localities and in areas where the complaints about food adulteration are persistant and serious

2. Supervisory arrangements may be tightened up.

3. Local Government officials may be directed by administrative orders to act as witnesses when called upon by the food inspectors to do so.

4. More Public Analysts may be appointed

5. It may be made compulsory for retailers to obtain a warranty from manufacturers or distributors for any food stuff sold by them

6. Emphasis should be on action against the producer, manufacturer and distributor and at points where adulteration actually takes place

7. Delay should be avoided at every stage in initiating action in conducting tests and sending test reports, in launching prosecutions and in trials.

8 The possibility of introducing summary trials for offences involving food adulteration may be considered.

9. Courts may be moved to give severe punishments, keeping in view the minimum provided in the Act.

10 Selected Police Officers not below the rank of Sub-Inspector may be given training in this work and then authorised to take action under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act like Food Inspectors. As a safeguard it may be laid down administratively that they should take action only on the basis of written complaints by consumers or purchasers

11. Special Units may be established in the State CID to deal with those cases of food adulteration which are serious and important or which have inter-district or inter-state ramifications. Food Inspectors might be permanently attached to such units or alternatively some Food Inspectors might be earmarked whose services could be requisitioned by these special units whenever required.

12. Arrangements should be made for suitable contact and liaison between the Police and the State Health Authorities controlling this work.

13 In rural areas the possibility of Panchayats being associated with the work or of being entrusted with some responsibility in this sphere, may be considered.

14. Assistance of voluntary organisations should be enlisted to help the State authorities in this work and to secure the co-operation and support of the people

15 The people should be educated about the hazards of adulteration and about the provisions of the laws relating to adulteration and about the role of citizens in combating adulteration.

Drugs:

1. An Intelligence Cell should be set up at the State C.I.D. for collecting information about places and premises where spurious drugs are prepared.

2 The enforcement machinery should be strengthened to make it more effective

3. Rewards should be offered to the public for supplying information relating to spurious drugs.

4 Old containers should be destroyed or so mutilated as to make them unusable for fake products.

5. Premises of small licensed manufacturers of drugs should be inspected more often.

6. Dispensaries run by medical practitioners should be inspected.

7. Medical Practitioners should be advised to be on their guard in the matter of purchasing drugs from agents who visit their shops.

Medical practitioners should promptly give information whenever they have occasion to suspect the genuineness of any drug.

9. Non-qualified persons should be prevented from carrying out practice.

10. Government storage depots and large hospitals which make bulk purchases of drugs should be liable to periodic inspections.

11. Punishment for offences relating to spurious drugs should be more deterent under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act.

(c) Yes.

(d) The recommendations made by the Citizens' Central Council and other proposals for amendment to the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954 have been considered and a draft Bill to amend the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act is proposed to be introduced in the Parliament soon.

Bangladesh Ordinances on Properties left behind by Minorities

8118. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the report about promulgation of two Ordinances by the President of Bangladesh regarding the properties left behind by the minorities who migrated to India during the Pakistani's regime.

(b) whether these Ordinances are likely to affect the basis of earlier understandings between India and Pakistan;

(c) whether the issues of properties of migrants left in Bangladesh and India are proposed to be resolved through negotiations between the two countries; and

(d) if so, the steps proposed by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Government's attention has been drawn to two recent Ordinances, both dated the 23rd March, 1974.

(b) to (d). The Ordinances are under examination. The effect of the ordinances and action that might be required can be determined only after such examination is completed.

Expansion programme of Hindustan Motors

8120. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state whether M/s. Hindustan Motors Limited got any expansion programme approved through his Ministry recently.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): No, Sir.

देश में हवाई पट्टियों का रख रखाव

8121. श्री चन्दू लाल चन्द्राकर : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आपातकालीन समय में प्रयोग के लिए देश के विभिन्न भागों में बनाई गई हवाई पट्टियों का रख रखाव उचित ढंग नहीं किया जा रहा है ;

(ख) क्या उनके रख-रखाव और विकास के लिए निर्धारित राशि का पूरी तरह उपयोग नहीं किया जा रहा है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और उनकी स्थिति में सुधार के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम): (क) से (घ). वायु सेना द्वारा 1971 की आपात स्थिति मे उपयोग के लिए तलियामूरा के समीप एक कच्ची हवाई पट्टी का निर्माण किया गया था। इस हवाई पट्टी को छोड देने और भूमि को राज्य सरकार को हस्तातरित करने का निर्णय किया गया है। अत. इसका रख-रखाव नहीं किया जा रहा है।

Asian Power Summit

8122. SHRI B. V. NAIK:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Asian Power Summit is likely to take place in the near future; and

(b) if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Government are not aware of any such proposal.

(b) Does not arise.

बस्तर जिले में पेलेटाइजेशन प्लांट

8123. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या बस्तर जिले में लोहे (काइमा) के विशाल निक्षेपों को देखते हुए वहां पांचवी पंचवर्षीय योजना में एक पेलेटाइजेशन प्लांट स्थापित करने का कोई प्रस्ताव है?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद) बैलाडिला लौह खनिज के चूरे के आधार पर पैलेट बनाने का एक कारखाना लगाने का प्रस्ताव है।

Take-over of Aluminium Corporation of India

8124. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to stae:

(a) whether Government have received any memorandum from Calcutta Employees' Association of Aluminium Corporation of India, Limited, Jaykaynagar, West Bengal demanding the take-over of this company by Government;

(b) whether any assurance has been given by the Minister to take over this company during the last session;

(c) the current position of the said company; and

(d) the steps Government have taken to meet the Employees demand?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). It was indicated by the Minister that, if the Company was not willing to improve, Government would not hesitate to take it over under the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act. The feasibility of reviving the operations of the Company is under examination of the Government. The Company is still under lock-out.

Shortfall in Production of Printing and Die-casting Machinery by HMT

8126. SHRI K. MALLANA: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the value of printing and die-casting machinery produced by the Hindustan Machine Tools Factory in November, 1973 was Rs. 10 lakhs against a target of Rs. 62 lakhs and the main reason for the shortfall has been reported to be the non-

availability of the imported components in time; and

(b) the achievements against the targets fixed during last two years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The target for the production of printing and die-casting machinery in November 1973 was Rs 34 lakhs. As against that, the production was Rs. 10 lakhs. The chief reasons for the shortfall in the production of Die Casting & Plastic Injection Moulding Machines were delay in the receipt of the imported components from the collaborators as well as delay in the supply of requisite castings by indigenous manufacturers So far as Printing Machines are concerned, difficulties were experienced in the initial location of indigenous sources for components and creation of machine shop and assembly capacities.

(b) The actual production of these items for the last two years is as follows:

(Rs in Lakhs)

	1973-74		1972-73	
	Target	Prodn.*	Target	Prodn.*
Die Casting and Plastic Injection Moulding Machines.	110	78	80	82
Printing Machines	68	53	47	25

*Provisional figures.

प्रधान मंत्री के प्रस्तावित विदेशी दौरे

8127. **श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह :** क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस वर्ष प्रधान मंत्री को किन-किन देशों से निमंत्रण प्राप्त हुए है, और,

(ख) इस वर्ष प्रधान मंत्री किन-किन देशों का दौरा करने वाली है ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह) (क) इराक, ईरान, मालदीव, न्यूजीलैंड, पोलैंड, रूमानिया और बल्गारिया।

(ख) प्रधान मंत्री 28 अप्रैल से 2 मई, 1974 तक ईरान की यात्रा करेंगी और अन्य यात्राओं की तारीखें आपसी सुविधा के अनुसार नियत कर दी जाएंगी।

Supply of Pig Iron to Industrial Association of Batala (Punjab)

8128 SHRI MOHINDER SINGH GILL:
SHRI DHAMANKAR:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the industrial associations of Batala (Punjab) have requested HSL to rush promised supply of pig iron and also to carry over the backlog to the next quarter in view of the critical shortage; and

(b) if so, the action taken on this request?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) Representations have been received from several units in Batala for urgent supply of pig iron and also to complete supply against backlog.

(b) In the context of shortage of pig iron which had developed in the country from April, 1973 pig iron is being distributed mainly on the basis of the off-take of the foundries during 1972-73 with some weightage being given to the requirements of the priority sectors, such as the cast iron spun pipe manufacturers, Railway sleeper manufacturers, Government Departments, Public Sector undertakings and export-oriented industries. A Committee has also been set up to lay down suitable guidelines for distribution of the available supply of pig iron. The requests of the units have been forwarded for consideration to the aforesaid Committee.

M.S.I. Stockyard at Jabbalpur and Gwalior

8129. SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Madhya Pradesh Government have requested Hindustan Steel Limited to open stockyard at Jabbalpur and Gwalior many times; and

(b) if so, the reasons for not doing so?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) and (b) Madhya Pradesh Government requested the Ministry of Steel and Mines to consider the opening of stockyards at Jabbalpur and Gwalior. They were informed that in Madhya Pradesh two stockyards were already functioning at Indore and Bhilai and unless the overall availability improves and consequently the main producers are in a position to divert a greater percentage of material for supply through stockyards, adding more stockyards would only accentuate the problem. However, the Steel Authority of India Limited is considering the question of increasing the number of stockyards in the country in a phased manner.

Supply of Benzene from Bhilai Steel Plant to M.P.

8130. SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bhilai Steel Plant had promised to supply 5,200 tonnes of Benzene every year for the development of industry in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) whether in spite of repeated requests of Madhya Pradesh Government, Bhilai Steel Plant has declined to supply Benzene to the industries based on Benzene; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a). Yes Sir, but the actual quantity, according to Bhilai Steel Plant's records, is 5,100 tonnes of Benzene to prospective investors of Madhya Pradesh.

(b) No Sir

(c) Does not arise.

Allotment of Stainless Steel to States

8131. SHRI G Y KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the names of States and the quantity of stainless steel allotted by Union Government during 1972-73; and

(b) the criteria adopted by Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODT HANSDA): (a) to (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Production of Aluminium by Hindustan Aluminium Corporation

8132. SHRI RAMSAHAI PANDEY: SHRI RAM PRAKASH:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Hindustan Aluminium Corporation have stopped production of aluminium due to stoppage of power by Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the remedial measures proposed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) No, Sir

(b) Does not arise

भारत की सुरक्षा के लिए उपाय

8133. **श्री विभूति मिश्र** : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि डिएगो गार्शिया में अमरीका द्वारा नौसैनिक अड्डे की स्थापना की दृष्टि से भारत सरकार ने भारत की सुरक्षा के लिए क्या कदम उठाये है ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : डिएगो गार्शिया में अमरीकी नौसेना अड्डा स्थापित हो जाने से जो समस्या उत्पन्न होगी उसको सरकार पूरी तरह से समझती है । भारत सरकार की नीति इसके तात्कालिक उद्देश्यों का सामना करने के लिए नौसेना को सुदृढ़ करने की है जैसे हमारे समुद्री तटों और कच्चे मे द्वीप की रक्षा और समुद्र पर आधारित व्यापार का संरक्षण । तथापि, अग्रमत देश की सुरक्षा का ध्यान रखना होगा । रक्षा के लिए योजनाओं का समय-समय पर पुनरीक्षण किया जाता रहता है और राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा के संकट में नहीं पड़ने दिया जाएगा

वर्ष 1171 के भारत-पाक युद्ध के दौरान लापता भारत और अन्य सैनिक

8134. **श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी** : **श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी** :

क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) वर्ष 1971 के भारत-पाक युद्ध के संदर्भ में कितने भारतीय सैनिक अब सैनिक अभी भी लापता हैं ; और

(ख) उनका पता लगाने के बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है तथा करने का विचार है ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : (क) भारतीय सेना और पैरासेना के लापता कार्मिकों की वर्तमान संख्या 274 है ।

(ख) खोये हुए भारतीय कार्मिकों को ढूंढने का प्रश्न अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय रेड क्रास समिति तथा स्वीडन के दूतावास के माध्यम से पाकिस्तान के साथ उठाया गया था । अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय रेड क्रास की समिति ने अब सूचित किया है कि भारतीय सेना तथा पैरासेना का कोई कार्मिक इस समय पाकिस्तान की हिरासत में नहीं है । इस मामले पर अगस्त 1973 में भारत-पाकिस्तान विचार-विमर्श के दौरान पाकिस्तानी विदेश कार्यालय के कर्मचारियों के साथ भी अनौपचारिक रूप से बातचीत की गई थी । यद्यपि, पाकिस्तानी पक्ष ने इस बात पर जोर दिया कि उनकी हिरासत में भारतीय सेना अथवा पैरासेना का कोई और कार्मिक नहीं है तो भी, उन्होंने और पूरी दिया है कि वे इस सम्बन्ध से एक आश्वासन खोज करेंगे कि उनकी हिरासत में भारतीय सेना अथवा पैरा सेना का ऐसा कोई कार्मिक नहीं है ।

4 अप्रैल, 1974 और 9 अप्रैल, 1974 के बीच नई दिल्ली में पाकिस्तानी प्रतिनिधि-

मंडल के दौरान उन्हें एक स्मरण-पत्र दिया गया था जिसमें यह अनुरोध किया गया था कि भारतीय सेना और पैरा सेना के लापता कार्मिकों की खोज की जानी चाहिए और उनको भारत में प्रत्यावर्तन कर देना चाहिए । इसके अतिरिक्त, भारत और पाकिस्तानी प्रतिनिधिमंडल के बीच विचार-विमर्श की समाप्ति पर जारी की गई संयुक्त विज्ञप्ति में इस बात की विशेष रूप से व्यवस्था की गई है कि सेना तथा पैरा सेना के ऐसे लापता कार्मिकों को खोजने के लिए हर देश द्वारा और आगे प्रयत्न किये जाने चाहिएं । इस बारे में दोनों देश इस बात पर भी सहमत हुए कि ऐसे व्यक्तियों का पता लगाने के लिए रैड क्राम की अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय समिति की खोज करने वाली एजेंसियों को सभी प्रकार की आवश्यक सुविधाएं दें ।

Amount earmarked for Health Centres and Family Planning Centres for Gujarat State for 1974-75

8135 SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:
SHRI VEKARIA:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state the total amount earmarked for the Health Centres and Family Planning Centres in Gujarat State District-wise for the year 1974-75?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): In the Annual Plan for the year 1974-75 an outlay of Rs. 185 lakhs has been made for the various Health programmes in respect of Gujarat. Of this an amount of Rs. 100 lakhs is earmarked for:—

(a) establishment of one Primary Health Centre for each Community Development Block;

(b) establishment of one sub-Centre for every 10,000 of population;

(c) making up of deficiency in buildings including residential quarters of the existing Primary Health Centres and sub-Centres;

(d) provision of drugs at the scale of Rs. 12,000 per annum for each Primary Health Centre and Rs. 2,000 per annum for each sub-Centre; and

(e) upgradation of one in every 4 Primary Health Centres to the status of 30-bed rural hospital with specialised services in surgery, medicine, obstetrics, gynaecology and anaesthesia

The central assistance for Family Planning is provided to the State Government for different schemes including Family Planning Centres for the State as a whole and not district or Centre-wise. The distribution of funds to the States and districts is made by the State Government. The allocation for Family Planning work in respect of Gujarat is yet to be decided.

Steel priority Committee allocation of Steel to Andhra Pradesh

8136 SHRI Y ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Steel Priority Committee makes allocation every quarter to different States;

(b) if so, whether quarterly allocation made to Andhra Pradesh is of the order of 3000 to 4000 tonnes;

(c) whether the State Government have asked for more of allocation of steel as the steel-consuming units in the State are more than 2000 in number, excluding those sponsored under self-employment schemes; and

(d) in view of the request, what is Government's decision on it?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES

(SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) to (d) Under the present system of distribution of steel, there is no State-wise allocation Despatches from the Main Steel Producers are regulated by the Steel Priority Committee. after taking into account the availability in a particular period the end-use for which the steel is required and the competing demands. The allocations used to be made on a quarterly but will in future be on a half-yearly basis

Re-rolling Mills in Andhra Pradesh

8137. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether 37 re-rolling mills in Andhra Pradesh have an aggregate re-rollable capacity of 1,35,000 tonnes per annum;

(b) if so, whether Re-rolling mills in the State have been suffering badly for want of raw materials; and

(c) in view of this scarcity, whether Government have decided to increase the quota of re-rollable scrap of the State?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House

(b) and (c) There is a general shortage of billets and other re-rollable materials required by the re-rolling mills in the country Any increase in the allocation for one State would mean reduction in the allocation for other States and so, there is no proposal at present to increase the quota of re-rollable scrap for Andhra Pradesh.

Tapping of virgin coal-bearing areas by private sector

8138. SHRI DHAMANKAR: DR. KARNI SINGH:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the erstwhile colliery owners have represented to Government to make suitable adjustments in its coal policy so as to allow the private sector to tap virgin coal-bearing areas in the country; and

(b) if so, the action taken on their representation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Increase in prices of steel objected to by steel consuming Ministries

8139 SHRI RHAMANKAR· SHRI MOHINDER SINGH GILL:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state whether he is finding it difficult to increase the prices of steel because of objections from other Ministries consuming steel and also from the Ministry of Finance?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): No, Sir

Distribution of Tractors to States and their manufacturing cost and selling price

8140. SHRI LUTFAL HAQUE: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the distribution of tractors to the States, State-wise during the last three years; and

(b) the manufacturing cost of tractors and the prices at which they are sold at present?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Distribution of agricultural tractors is not Statewise but through authorised dealers.

(b) The information regarding the manufacturing cost of tractors cannot be divulged. The present selling prices of the various makes of tractors are given below:—

Name of the Model of Tractor	Selling Price (F. O.R. Destination Neartest Railhead) (in rupees)
1. Hindustan (35 HP)	28,930
2. INT-B-275/276 (35HP)	289,30*
3. MF-1035 (35 HP)	28,930
4. Escort—335 (35 HP)	28,930*
5. Escort—3036 (35 HP)	28,930
6. INT-434 (44 HP)	32,560
7. Ford—3000 (46 HP)	39,155
8. Zetor—2511 (25 HP)	23,650
9. Eicher (26·5 HP)	27,720
10. Swaraj-724 (23·6 HP)	27,720
11. Hindustan (50 HP)	39,155
12. Pittie—4000 (37-HP).	28,930

*If the tractor is not fitted with Automatic Depth control device, the selling price will be only Rs. 27,720.

(Selling price includes Dealer's commission of Rs. 1000/- and the excise duty @ of 10 per cent.

Employees in Heavy Industrial Units in West Bengal

8141. HAJI LUTFAL HAQUE: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state the total number of employees in the Heavy Industrial units in West Bengal, unit-wise and their category-wise break-up together with respective pay scales?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): There are only two units of the Ministry of Heavy Industry in West Bengal, namely, the Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation, Durgapur and Jessop & Co., Calcutta. A statement showing unit-wise & category-wise break-up of their employees together with their respeotive pay scales is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library See* No. LT-6830/74].

Loss of Property in Indo-Pak War of 1971 in Ganganagar District, Rajasthan

8142. SHRI SHIVNATH SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total loss of cattle and other property because of the Indo-Pak conflict in 1971 in Ganganagar Dist. ict in Rajasthan and how many families have suffered;

(b) what amount has been sanctioned for this loss as compensation and out of this how much has been paid; and

(c) the reasons for the non-payment of compensation so far and by what time it will be fully paid?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) The total loss in Ganganagar District assessed by the Rajasthan Government comes to Rs. 28,491/- and the number of persons affected is 1044.

(b) and (c). The total amount of funds placed at the disposal of the State Government is Rs. 126 lakhs out of which they are reported to have spent Rs. 114 lakhs, including the maintenance grant to the affected population on their return to their villages, a crop compensation of Rs. 2,04220/- in Ganganagar District. The State Government are continuing to make payments for the aforesaid losses.

Provision of staff and vehicle to Assistant Labour Commissioner, Assam

8143. SHRI NOORUL HUDA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state·

(a) whether the Assistant Labour Commissioner of Assam has no vehicle and personnel to visit the wide spread areas of Assam;

(b) whether the cases referred to are not attended to for a long time;

(c) the States and Territories covered by this officer; and

(d) what steps Government propose to take to strengthen the office and provide vehicle and other amenities?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) No vehicle is exclusively provided for Assistant Labour Commissioner (C) Gauhati. A jeep, however, is provided while he visits Upper Assam and undertakes tours as and when required. The sanctioned strength of the office of the Assistant Labour Commissioner (C) Gauhati is 1 UDC, 1 Steno, 1 LDC and 2 peons, which is the normal strength of such offices.

(b) Generally the cases are attended to promptly.

(c) The States and the Union Territories covered are (1) Assam (2) Meghalaya (3) Nagaland (4) Manipur (5) Tripura (6) Arunachal Pradesh and (7) Mizoram.

(d) Assistant Labour Commissioner (C) Gauhati has also been included in the list of field officers who are to be provided with jeeps during the current financial year.

Coal Production

4145. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the main features of the emergency programme for raising coal production to 95 million tons during 1974-75 from the present level of 79 million tons. and

(b) why coal production is lagging behind at the moment?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA). (a) and (b) In order to meet the growing demand for coal, especially in the context of the current oil crisis the production is proposed to be stepped up from the current estimated level of about 78 million tonnes to 95 million tonnes in 1974-75 The increased production is to be achieved by intensive working of the open cast and the mechanised mines in the Central and Western Divisions of Coal Mines Authority Ltd.. re-opening of closed mines, introduction of seven-day working and four-shift working instead of three shifts to be put into practice wherever possible in consultation with the trade unions etc. Even though the production of coal in 1973-74 was higher than that in any previous year, there is a shortfall as compared to the Fourth Plan target mainly on account of the lack of in-

vestment by the previous mine owners which has handicapped rapid development of the coal mines, shortage of wagons, inadequate supply of explosives and the power shortage experienced in the eastern region in the beginning of the current year.

E.P.F. dues with Tea Plantations in West Bengal and Tripura

8146. SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR:
SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of tea plantations in West Bengal and Tripura against whom provident fund dues are outstanding at present; and

(b) the amount outstanding against each of them and the measures being taken by the State Governments to realise this amount from these plantations?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b). The information is being collected by the Provident Fund Authorities and will be laid o nthe Table of Sabha in due course.

Workers laid off due to power shortage and shortage of raw materials in West Bengal in 1971 and 1972

8147. SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the units in West Bengal where the workers were laid off due to power shortage during 1971 and 1972, Unit-wise;

(b) the number of workers involved, in lay-off and the number of man-days lost during the said period and

(c) the number of units closed due to shortage of raw materials during the said period in the State, the number of workers involved in these units and the number of man-days lost?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) to (c). Information is being collected.

Welfare of Agricultural Labourers

8148. SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR:
SHRI MULKI RAJ SAINI:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of agricultural labour in the country during the last three years, State-wise;

(b) the major welfare schemes so far approved by Government for the welfare of agricultural labourers in the country State-wise and the implementation of these schemes up-to-date, scheme-wise;

(c) whether any specific proposal has been received from West Bengal for the welfare of agricultural labourer in the State; and

(d) if so, the main points of the proposal and the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) to (d). The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Use of D.I.R. in labour disputes in West Bengal

8149. SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state the number of times Defence of India Rules have

been used in West Bengal in the labour disputes during the last three years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House

Non-availability of Blood Plasma Plant in Calcutta Government Hospital

8150 SHRI S N. SINGH DEO· Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state

(a) whether in the Metropolitan City of Calcutta Government Hospitals do not have the blood plasma plant which is very necessary for treatment of a Cancer patient;

(b) if so, the reasons for not taking adequate steps to equip the Cancer centres in Calcutta with this essential equipment; and

(c) whether other Cancer centres in the country are also suffering likewise; and if so, the reasons therefor and the steps being taken by Government to procure and instal the same in each centre?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A K KISKU) (a) to (c) The city of Calcutta does have a plasma plant in the Central Blood Bank There is no need for plasma in cancer cases and hence there is no need to procure or instal machines

Supply of stainless steel to West Bengal

8151. SHRI S N SINGH DEO Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of stainless steel given to the production units and other units in West Bengal during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the total production of steel article consumed by the indigenous market and exported from West Bengal;

(c) whether any incentive has been given to the producers; if so, the broad outlines thereof, unit-wise; and

(d) the quantity of stainless steel required by the State and the quantity supplied by the Centre during the last three years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House to the extent available.

Expansion of Hindustan Steel Works

8152. SHRI S. N SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) whether Hindustan Steel Works is not running at profit,

(b) if so, production-cum-profit durmg the last three years;

(c) whether there is any expansion for Hindustan Steel Works programme; and

(d) the expected production during Fifth Five Year Plan, year-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) and (b) The Hindstan Steel works Construction Ltd. is not a production unit but a construction company engaged in the construction of steel plants and other industrial works. Its turnover

and profits for the last 3 years are given below:—

	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
Turn over	Rs. 32 crores	Rs. 40 crores	Rs. 50 crores
Profitable taxation	Rs 23·63 lakhs	Rs 27·73 lakhs	Rs 35·73 lakhs

(c) and (d). The expansion of work of the Company largely depends on the growth of the steel development programme. It is expected that the turn-over by the end of Fifth Plan would be of the order of Rs. 60 to Rs. 65 crores.

Coverage under E.P.F. Act in West Bengal

8153. SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of industrial units in the State of West Bengal covered under the Employees Provident Funds Act and the total number of employees admitted to the Provident Fund membership in these units; and

(b) the total number of industrial units and employees not yet covered under this scheme and the steps taken to cover these units and workers under this Act?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b). The information is being collected by the Provident Fund Authorities and will be laid on the Table of Sabha in due course.

Family Pension Scheme in Textile Mills in West Bengal

8154. SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of employees in Textile Mills in West Bengal who have accepted Family Pension Scheme upto the 31st October, 1971 and the total number of employees working in these mills;

(b) whether workers have shown no interest in the said scheme; and

(c) if so, the action being taken by Government to make the scheme popular?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) to (c). The required information is being collected. It will be laid on the Table of the Sbha in due course.

Task Force to Supervise Production and Distribution of Coal

8155. SRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the comparative figures of price of coal before take-over/nationalisation and after, including figures in the percentage rise of coal prices;

(b) whether Government have set up any Task Force to energise, supervise and coordinate activities related to production and distribution of coal and assigning priorities for the purposes; and

(c) if so, the facts thereabout?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) Coal Mines Authority Ltd. have not increased the price of coal after nationalisation. As regards Bharat Coking Coal

Ltd., the information is as per the statement attached.

(b) No, Sir. (c) Does not arise.

Statement

	Price of coal as on 17-10-71 i.e. before take-over	Existing Price	Percentage increase
	Rs.	Rs.	
I. *Coking Coal for supply to Hindustan Steel, Fertilizer Corporation and Durgapur Projects :*			
Special Steel Grade	45·00	86·45	92·11
Steel Plant Grade I	42·09	84·04	99·67
Steel Plant Grade II	39·87	81·82	104·97
Washery Grade I	38·48	60·43	57·04
Washery Grade II(A)	37·35	59·30	58·77
Washery Grade II(B)	36·23	58·18	60·59
Washery Grade III(A)	35·73	57·68	61·43
Washery Grade III (B)	35·23	57·18	62·30
Washery Grade IV(A)	34·23	56·18	64·13
Washery Grade IV(B)	33·23	55·18	66·05
Washery Grade V(A)	31·73	53·68	69·18
Washery Grade V(B)	30·23	52·18	72·61

II. *Non-coking Coal*	Steam	Slack	Steam	Slack	Steam	Slack
Grade I	34·26	33·23	42·00	39·00	22·59	17·36
Grade II	31·25	29·00	38·00	35·00	21·60	20·69
Grade III A	28·75	26·50	35·89	32·62	24·83	23·09
Grade III B	27·50	25·00	34·74	31·45	26·33	25·80

The prices currently charged for coking coal supplied to private sector steel plants is Rs. 0.30 per tonne more in all grades.

Reconstitution of Committee on Review of Rehabilitation Work in West Bengal

8156. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government will reconstitute the Committee on Review of Rehabilitation Work in West Bengal after its present term ends in connection with the satisfactory solution of all the outstanding problems pertaining to refugees from former East Pakistan; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKATSWAMY): (a) There is no proposal to reconstitute the Committee of Review of Rehabilitation Work in West Bengal at present.

(b) Does not arise.

Indian Support to Liberation Movements Abroad

8157. SHRI SHANKAR RAO SAVANI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Indian High Commissioner in Africa expressed in the first week of March, India's support for liberation movements in that Continent; and

(b) which are the other countries whose liberation movements we are supporting and in what manner?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) The statement was made by India's High Commissioner to Tanzania on the occasion of presenting gift of medicines to the representatives of some of the African Liberation Movements in Dar-es-Salaam.

(b) India has been giving full support to Liberation Movements recognised by the O.A.U. in Portuguese colonies in Africa and in African countries under White Minority rule.

U.S. Soviet Rivalry for War Ships in Indian Ocean

8158. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the U.S. Government have declared to send war ships to match Soviet fleet in Indian Ocean; if so, the facts thereof;

(b) whether such ships to be sent by U.S. Government form a part of the Seventh Fleet or are others; and

(c) the reaction of Government of India in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Government are not aware of any U.S. Government declaration in these terms. However, the U.S. Secretary of Defence, Mr. Schlesinger on 30th November 1973 is reported to have said that visits of U.S. Naval vessels to the Indian Ocean area would become more frequent and regular.

(b) Since the beginning of 1972, the US Government have placed the Indian Ocean under the command of their Seventh Fleet.

(c) Our policy regarding the Indian ocean has been repeatedly expressed. Any large scale presence of the navy of one big power is bound to attract the navies of other big powers. We were, therefore, deeply concerned at the presence of the U.S. Naval task force in the Indian Cocean and have also conveyed our grave concern to the Government of the USA and the

U.K. at the recent U.S. decision to expand military facilities at Diego Garcia.

Proposal for inclusion of Delhi Metropolitan Council Members in Delegations Abroad

8159. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state·

(a) whether the Delhi Administration has approached the Government for inclusion of the names of the Members of Metropolitan Council in the delegations to foreign countries;

(b) if so, whether Government did not agree to the same; and

(c) whether Government are considering to review their decision?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH). (a) No. Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Rehabilitation of Refugees from Former East Pakistan in Delhi

8160. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA· Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of refugees from former East Pakistan who have not yet been rehabilitated in Delhi and the time since when they are there;

(b) the main reasons for delay in not rehabilitating these persons; and

(c) the time by which all such refugees would be settled?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKATSWAMY) (a) There is no scheme for rehabilitation of refugees from East Pakistan in Delhi and there are no such refugees in Delhi awaiting rehabilitation.

However, a number of these families have been coming from rehabilitation sites|relief camps instead of taking up their cases with local authority. Efforts are being made to persuade them to return and take up their cases locally.

(a) and (c). Do not arise.

Allocation in Fifth Plan for Public Health Engineering Wing of Delhi Administration

8162. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN:
SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government have approved Rs 40 lakhs under Fifth Plan allocation for Public Health Engineering Wing of Delhi Administration;

(b) if so, whether Delhi Administration has decided to wind up this wing with immediate effect; and

(c) if so, the reasons for such anomaly?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K KISKU): (a) to (c). The requisite information is being collected by the Ministry of Works and Housing and will be laid on the Table of the House

Quit Orders to De-licensed Asian Traders in Kenya

8163. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN:
SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the reports that

Kenya Government has asked delicensed Asian traders to quit that country; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Indian Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) The Government of India is aware that in pursuance of the policy of Kenyanisation, every year since 1968 the Government of Kenya has been notifying the names of non-citizens whose trade licences are not to be further renewed. All such affected non-citizens were served with quit notices to leave the country. This was a continuing process. Recently a Presidential Decree has been issued in Kenya aimed at the effective implementation of the existing policy.

(b) The Government of India have confidence in the assurance of the Government of Kenya that these non-citizens will be asked to leave in an orderly manner, will be given sufficient notice to wind up their affairs and will be permitted to repatriate reasonable amount of assets to enable them to re-settle elsewhere.

Allotment of Scooters and Cars to Members of Parliament

8164. SHRI AMBESH: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state the names of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha Members who have been allotted more than one vespa, lambretta scooter or car, separately, during the period of the last three years upto 30th September, 1973?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): The names of the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha Members who have been allotted more than one vespa, lambretta scooter or a car separately during the period of last three years upto 30th September, 1973 are given in the attached statement.

Statement

S. No.	Name of the M. P.	Type of Vehicle	
1	2	3	
	S/Shri		
1.	Biddika Satyanarayana	(Lok Sabha)	Bajaj Scooter
2.	Pokai Haokip	Do.	Do.
3.	Shiopujan Shastri	Do.	Do.
4.	Shyam Lal Yadav	(Rajya Sabha)	Do.
	S/Shri		
1.	Amrit Nahata	(Lok Sabha)	Car
2.	Balgovind Verma	Do.	Do.
3.	Bedabarta Barua	Do.	Do.
4.	C. Chittibabu	Do.	Do.
5.	C. K. Jaffer Sharief	Do.	Do.
6.	Digvijaya Narain Singh	Do.	Do.
7.	G. Venkataswamy	Do.	Do.
8.	G. Y. Krishnan	Do.	Do.

1	2	3	
9.	Hari Singh	(Lok Sabha)	Car
10.	Jawala Prasad Dube	Do.	Do.
11.	Krishan Chandra Pandey	Do.	Do.
12.	Laxman Kakadya Damada	Do.	Do.
13.	M. M. Hashim	Do.	Do.
14.	Mohd Shafi Qureshi	Do.	Do.
15.	M. Satyanarayana Rao	Do.	Do.
16.	P. Narasimha Reddy	Do.	Do.
17.	P. Venkatasubbaiah	Do.	Do.
18.	R. R. Sharma	Do.	Do.
19.	S. M. Kumaramangalam	Do.	Do
20.	S. N. Singh	Do.	Do.
21.	Sardar Swaran Singh	Do.	Do.
22.	Sidarameshwar Swamy	Do.	Do.
23.	Shankar Dayal Singh	Do.	Do.
24.	Tuna Oraon	Do.	Do.
25.	V. Mayavan	Do.	Do
26	Yamuna Prasad Mandal	Do.	Do.
27.	A. P. Jain	(Rajya Sabha)	Do.
28.	B. K. Deo	Do.	Do.
29.	B. K. Kau	Do.	Do.
30.	Dharam Chand Jain	Do.	Do.
31.	I. K. Gujral	Do.	Do.
32.	Mulka Govinda Reddy	Do.	Do.
33.	Om Prakash Tyagi	Do.	Do.
34.	Prof. S. Nurul Hasan	Do.	Do.
35.	S. S. Rajendran	Do.	Do.
36.	Thillai Villalan	Do.	Do.

No Member of Parliament has been allotted more than one Lambretta scooter during the period from 1-10-70 to 30-9-73.

Selection Grade to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe employees of Defence Ministry

8165. SHRI AMBESH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in his Ministry no Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe employee has been allowed Selection Grade as provided in Ministry of Home Affairs O.M. dated 27th November, 1972; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK): (a) and (b). The information is being collected.

सरकारी उपक्रमों में अवैध हड़तालें

8166. **श्री मूलचन्द डागा :** क्या श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि गत दो वर्षों में सरकारी उपक्रमों में कितनी बार मजदूरों की मजदूरी काटी गई ?

श्रम मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री बाल गोविन्द वर्मा) : सूचना एकत्र की जा रही और वह सदन की मेज पर रख दी जायेगी ।

समयोपरि भत्ते की अदायगी को कम करने का प्रस्ताव

8167. **श्री मूलचन्द डागा :** क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनके मंत्रालय के कर्मचारियों को 1971, 1972 तथा 1973 में अलग-अलग श्रेणीवार समयोपरि भत्ते की कितनी राशि अदा की गई ; और

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार समयोपरि अदायगी को कम करने का है ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री जे० बी० पटनायक) : (क) रक्षा मंत्रालय के कर्मचारियों को 1971 1972 और 1973 में अलग-अलग से वर्षवार दिए गए समयोपरि भत्ते की राशि संलग्न विवरण में दी गई है ।

(ख) समयोपरि भत्ता वित्त मंत्रालय द्वारा समय-समय पर जारी किए गए सामान्य आदेशों के अनुसार मंजूर किया जाता है । तथापि, समयोपरि भत्ते पर व्यय को न्यूनतम रखने के लिए समय-समय पर आन्तरिक अनुदेश भी जारी किए गए है ।

स्वास्थ्य विभाग के कर्मचारियों को चिकित्सा प्रतिपूर्ति का भुगतान

8168. **श्री मूलचन्द डागा** : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) वर्ष 1971 1972 और 1973 में स्वास्थ्य विभाग के कर्मचारियों को अलग-अलग चिकित्सा प्रतिपूर्ति के रूप में कितनी-कितनी धनराशि दी गई, और

(ख) गत तीन वर्षों में उक्त विभाग के कितने कर्मचारियों ने डाक्टरों की साठ-गांठ से झूठे बिल बनाये और उन्हें कितनी धनराशि का भुगतान किया गया तथा सम्बद्ध डाक्टरों के विरुद्ध क्या दण्डात्मक कार्यवाही की गई ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री ए० के० किस्कू) : (क) 1971 1972 और 1973 में स्वास्थ्य विभाग के कर्मचारियों का चिकित्सा खर्च की प्रतिपूर्ति के रूप में दी गई रकम का ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है :—

वर्ष	रकम रुपये
1971	2805 70
1972	1932 65
1973	3035 25

(ख) शून्य ।

Manufacture of highly-sophisticated Air Defence Equipment

8169 SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state

(a) whether India is to manufacture highly-sophisticated Air Defence equipment,

(b) if so the cost involved therein; and

(c) whether any foreign assistance has been obtained therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SUKHLA) (a) Yes, Sir Bharat Eelectronics Ltd have, in their second unit at Ghaziabad, taken up the manufacture of sophisticated microwave and radar equipment for air defence

(b) The capital cost involved in setting up this factory is estimated at Rs 11 5 crores

(c) Foreign technical assistance or joint development collaboration is being availed of in respect of only two particular types of radars Manufacture of the rest of the equipment will be based entirely on indigenous development efforts

Meeting of State Health Ministers for New Strategy for Family Planning

8170 SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state

(a) whether Ministers of Health from the States are meeting shortly to work out the details of a new strategy to tackle family planning problems; and

(b) if so, whether the new strategy envisages the expansion of maternity and child health facilities?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI KONDAJJI BASAPPA): (a) A joint meeting of Central Council of Health & Central Family Planning Council was held from 5th to 7th April, 1974 in New Delhi.

(b) Yes.

Deaths of Plantation Labourers of Indian Origin in Sri Lanka due to Food Shortage

8171. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been recently some deaths among the plantation labourers of Indian origin working mainly in the tea estates in the Central High Hills of Sri Lanka due to acute food scarcity in the area; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government of India thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Government have seen press reports to this effect. According to these reports the Prime Minister of Sri Lanka has assured the Plantation labour leaders of her concern over the plight of workers in the estates and has promised remedial measures.

(b) This is a domestic matter which the Sri Lanka Government is already seized of.

Prosecutions for Default of E.P.F.

8172. SHRI RAMACHANDRAN KADANNAPPALLI:
SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of persons prosecuted during the last six months for default of Provident Fund and their State-wise break up; and

(b) the further steps proposed to be taken to realise the arrears and punish the defaulters?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BAL GOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b). The Provident Fund Authorities have intimated that the information is not readily available and is being collected. It will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Exploitation of Minerals in Himachal Pradesh

8173. SHRI NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any attempt has been made by Government to exploit the minerals located in Himachal Pradesh by the Geological Survey of India; and

(b) if so, the brief outlines of the steps taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) and (b). Presently barytes, gypsum, limestone and salt (Rock are exploited in Himachal Pradesh. The State Government are proposing to set up large and small scale cement plants based on limestone deposits of Sirmur, Bilaspur and Kangra Districts of Himachal Pradesh, investigated by Geological Survey of India and State Government. Cement Corporation of India has already undertaken the construction work of Cement Factory at Rajban of Sirmur, District from which about two lakh tonnes of cement are expected to be produced annually.

Scheme for providing minimum medical aid in backward regions of Hilly areas in Fifth Plan Period

8174. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state

(a) whether the Ministry has drawn up any proposals to provide minimum Medical aid in Hilly and backward regions of the country during the Fifth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the number of schemes for opening hospitals for diseases whose incidents is very high in the hilly areas for the States of Himachal Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir; and

(c) if so, a brief outline of these schemes?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISU): (a) to (c) The Minimum Needs Programmes under health for the Fifth Plan has primarily been drawn up for providing minimum medical aid to the weaker sections of the society including hilly and backward regions of the country. The norms made applicable to all the States in the matter of provision of Health facilities under Minimum Needs Programme are indicated below:—

(i) One Primary Health Centre for each community development block.

(ii) One sub-centre for a population unit of 10,000; and

(iii) 25 per cent of the Primary Health Centres will be upgranted to 30 bed rural hospitals to extend referral services

The Minimum Needs Programmes in the States of Himachal Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir will broadly conform to these norms. The areas having high incidence of diseases such as Malaria, Small-pox, V.D., T.B., Leprosy, Trachoma etc. will be covered under the National Eradication/Control Programmes.

The outlays amounting to Rs 418.50 lakhs and Rs. 325.00 lakhs have been indicated under the minimum needs programmes during the Fifth Five Year Plan for the States of Himachal Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir respectively The physical ta get are given below:—

	No. of PHCS existing	No of PHCS to be upgrade
Himachal Pradesh	75	17
Jammu & Kashmir	76	12

Pending Applications in Regional Passport office. Delhi

8175. PROF NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) the number of passport applications pending in the Regional Passport Office, Delhi as on the 31st March, 1974; and

(b) whether Government propose to sanction additional staff to expedite the issuing of the passports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b). As on 31-3-74, 1689 applications were pending because the results of the required enquiries and verifications had not yet been received The applications will be disposed of as soon as all the procedures are completed. This existing staff is considered adequate to cope with the work-load and issue passports without undue delay. Government constantly review the staff position and the question of increases is taken up only when the work-load warrants it.

Coal supply to Punjab, Himachal Pradesh and Haryana

8176. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the quota of coal supply for the States of Himachal Pradesh and Haryana, separately, for the last two quarters of the financial year 1973 74;

(b) whether the monthly supply to these States have been normal during this period; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) The monthly quota allocated for Himachal Pradesh and Haryana States for movement of brick burning coal, soft coke, hard coke and steam coal for small scale industries is as under:—

Himachal Pradesh—312 wagons (Four wheelers)

Haryana—2030 wagons (Four wheelers)

These figures do not include coal moved to the industries and Thermal Power Stations sponsored by Central Agencies.

(b) and (c). Loading and movement to these States which draw their requirements of all types of coal from Bengal|Bihar coal fields, was seriously affected during 1973-74, due to staff and public agitations in these areas.

Food poisoning cases, in States of J&K, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana and Union Territories of Chandigarh and Delhi

8177. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of food poisoning cases in the States of J & K, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana and Union Territories of Chandigarh and Delhi during the calendar years 1971, 1972 and 1973 State-wise;

(b) the number of persons prosecuted and punished, State-wise; and

(c) whether Government are considering some additional measures to counter food poisoning?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) to (c). The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Setting up of Smoke Nuisance Commission

8178. SHRI P. VENKATA SUBBAIAH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Smoke Nuisance Commission has been set up to check the menace of smoke in Delhi;

(b) if so, its constitution and terms of reference;

(c) whether the Commission held its first meeting recently; if so, the outcome thereof; and

(d) the steps taken to ensure the implementation of Bombay Smoke Nuisance Act as extended to the Union Territory of Delhi?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) to (d). The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Setting up of Joint Commission between India and UAE

8179 SHRI P VENKATASUBBAIAH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state·

(a) whether a Joint Commission has been set up for economic, technical and scientific cooperation between India and the United Arab Emirates;

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof; and

(c) the terms and composition of the Commission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) (a) No Sir

(b) and (c) Does not arise

Talks with Foreign Ministry of Bangladesh

8180 SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM
SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether talks were held recently between the Foreign Ministers of Bangladesh and India: and

(b) if so, the nature of discussions held and the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(c) No special facilities are required to the Tripartite meeting between the Foreign Ministers of India, Bangladesh and Pakistan. The talks helped towards the successful outcome of this meeting, on which the attention of the Hon'ble Members is invited to the statement made in the House by the Minister of External Affairs on the 10th April, 1974.

American, British, French and other Foreign Military bases in Indian ocean

8181 SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number and location of American, British French and any other foreign military bases in the Indian Ocean as on the 31st March, 1974;

(b) whether the number of such bases has increased or decreased during the last ten years;

(c) how many of them, and which ones, have got submarine berths or nuclear missile installations: and

(d) the action taken by India and other littoral countries to get these bases removed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) According to our information the following Naval bases are reportedly in existence in the Indian Ocean —

(i) USA—Bahrain Flock-Burn Sound (Australia), North West Cape (Australia) and Diego Garcia.

(ii) UK—Gan (Addu A toll).

(iii) France—Djibouti, Diago Suarez (Malagasy), Reunion Island.

(b) The only significant change has been the planned development of US Naval and air base facilities at Diego Garcia

(c) No special facilities are required to berth submarines, as they are berthed in a similar manner to surface ships. No nuclear missile shore installations are known to exist in the Indian Ocean at present.

(d) India and most of the littoral States have voiced their concern at any military escalation in the Indian Ocean and have in various ways urged the implementation of the UN General Assembly Resolution calling for the Indian Ocean to be maintained as a zone of peace for all time.

Registered and Recognised Trade Unions in Indian Bureau of Mines

8182. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) how many registered and recognised trade unions of employees of Indian Bureau of Mines are there;

(b) whether recognition was granted to the Indian Bureau of Mines Employees' Union after Membership verification; and

(c) if so, the reasons why this Union is being debarred from participation in the Joint Consultative Machinery?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) to (c). There are at present no formal rules regulating the grant of recognition to service associations of the Central Government Employees as the Central Civil Services (Recognition of Service Associations) Rules, 1959, are at present being treated as in operative Pending framing of fresh recognition rules, Government are following the policy which envisages recognition of two types for service Associations/ Unions; (1) Ad-hoc recognition for purposes of representation in the Joint Consultative Machinery, and (ii) Informal recognition under which the Union/Association etc. has facilities of correspondence with the Government, representations of the collective grievances of the members of the Union/ Association etc. Rashtriya Bhartiya Khani Karamchari Sangh is the recognised Union in Indian Bureau of Mines for the purpose of Joint Consultative Machinery. Informal recognition, has been granted by the Government to the Indian Bureau of Mines Employees' Union after complying with the procedure prescribed for such recognition which carries with it the facilities of correspondence with the Government, representations of the collective grievances of the members of the Union but it does not *ipso facto* entitle it to claim recognition for the purpose of the Scheme for Joint Consultative Machinery.

Iron Ore Mines at Hospet

8183. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the management of the iron-ore mines at Hospet in Karnataka has threatened to close down its operations or to retrench majority of the workers on the plea of uneconomic contract with M.M.T.C.; and

(b) if so, whether it is proposed to take over the mines, especially in view of their proximity to the proposed new steel plant?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) The management of one iron ore mine has issued a notice on the 29th March that they may be constrained to stop operations at the mine till negotiations with Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation are finalised.

(b) No Sir.

Soviet-aided Steel Plants

8184. SHRI GAJADHAR MAJHI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the names of Soviet-aided Steel Plants, going on according to schedule, so far as the construction work is concerned;

(b) the names of the steel plants that are going to be expanded with the Soviet aid; and

(c) the nature and types of equipments that we depend on the delivery by Soviet Union?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) and (b). The construction work for Bokaro Steel Plant is, by and large going on according to the coordinated construction schedule, finalised last year, for the 4 million tonne stage. It has been decided to increase the capacity of Bokaro Steel Plant to 4.7 million ingot tonnes per annum in continuation of 4 M T. Stage, by providing some additional facilities.

The other Soviet aided Steel Plant, i e., Bhilai Steel Plant, has already a capacity of 2.5 million ingot tonne steel per year and at present the Plant is being expanded is 4 M.T. per annum. According to present indications completion of this expansion may be somewhat delayed

The further expansion of Bhilai to 7 million tonnes and of Bokaro to 10 million tonnes, with Soviet assistance, is under consideration.

(c) Normally, only those items of equipment which are not indigenously available are being imported from USSR.

Visit by Foreign Minister of poland

8186. SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH:
SHRI BANAMALI BABU:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Polish Foreign Minister visited India in March, 1974; and

(b) if so, the nature of discussion held and the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The discussions covered bilateral matters as well as international questions of common interest. A copy of the Joint Communique issued at the end of the visit is placed on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No LT-6831/74].

Foreign Minister's visit to Egypt

8187. SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH:
SHRI BANAMALI BABU:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state·

(a) whether he visited Egypt recently in March, 1974 and had discussion with the Egyptian Government· and

(b) if so, the nature of discussion held and the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Minister of External Affairs visited the Arab Republic of Egypt on March 17-18, 1974 and had discussions with the President and the Foreign Minister of the Arab Republic of Egypt. These discussions covered the situation in West Asia, the Non-aligned movement and the situation in the sub-continent. There was identity of views between the two sides on all the subjects discussed.

Indians in Kenya

8188. SHRI M. SUDARSANAM:
SHRI RAM PRAKASH:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indians residing in Kenya; and

(b) out of these, how many have obtained Kenya's citizenship?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b). At the end of 1973, about 102,500 persons of Indian origin were residing in Kenya. Out of these about 63,000 had acquired Kenyan citizenship. Of the remaining about 4,000 were Indian nationals and the rest held U.K. passports or were of undetermined nationality.

Strikes and lock-outs in Jute Mills in West Bengal

8189. SHRI DEBENDRA NATH MAHATA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of jute workers in the jute mills in West Bengal during the last three years, category-wise and unit-wise,

(b) the number of unions and members of the unions, unit-wise and union-wise during this period; and

(c) the number of strikes and lock-outs, workers involved and man days lost in these jute mills, unit-wise and year-wise during the said period?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) to (c). Information is being collected

Production of Hindustan Motors Ltd, West Bengal

8191. SHRI DEBENDRA NATH MAHATA: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state·

(a) whether M/s. Hindustan Motors Ltd., West Bengal are not producing according to their rated capacity if so. the reason thereof; and

(b) the installed capacity and the production during the last three years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). The annual installed capacity of M|s. Hindustan Motors Ltd., ha been assessed as under:—

24,000 to 30,000 cars

5,000 to 7,500 commercial vehicles.

The actual production of cars and commercial vehicles during the last three years has been as under:—

Year	Car	Commercial Vehicles
1971	25,657	1,609
1972	7	1,547
1973	26,275	2,324

The production of commercial vehicles is far below the rated capacity. The main reason for this is that the vehicles manufactured by the company have not been able to compete in quality and performance with other makes of vehicles and therefore the production is limited to the demand.

Loss to TISCO Plant due to Partial Closure

8192 SHRI M RAM GOPAL REDDY·
SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether many of the units of T.I.S.C.O. plant had to be shut down for some time due to shortage of coal; and

(b) if so, the production loss during this period?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES

(SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) and (b). As a result of serious dislocation in the movement of incoming raw materials, fuel oil etc. following upon labour unrest in the Railways, there was stock run out of some of the essential raw materials, particularly coal and coke, in TISCO in February 1974. TISCO, therefore, had to curtail the operations in the plant very severely and they were brought down to the minimum level required to avoid damage to vital installations. Even after the agitation in the Railways was called off, the operation of the plant continued to be restricted in order to build up coal and coke stocks gradually. In particular, the pushing in the coke ovens had to be reduced drastically. In addition to this, power supply from the DVC was also short of requirements. Both these factors led to a loss of production of 43000 tonnes of saleable steel in February, 1974.

2. The problem of shortages in the supply of coal and coke and power have continued in March and April and TISCO have reported a loss of 31.000 tonnes of saleable steel in March and 38,000 tonnes from the 1st to the 18th of April.

Economic agreement with Afghanistan

8193. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:
SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any economic agreement has recently been concluded with Afghanistan; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Reinstatement of Workers to Telco and Tube Company, Jamshedpur

8194. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Starred Question No. 492 on 28th March, 1974 and state:

(a) whether the requisite information regarding Telco and Tube Company Jamshedpur sought from Government of Bihar has since been received; if so, the facts thereof and Government's reaction thereto; and

(b) whether legal steps are being taken to compel the management to reinstate the dismissed employees in fulfilment of the assurance given in the House; if so, what are they?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b). The requisite information is still awaited from the Government of Bihar.

Safety Laws disregarded by Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.

8195. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been reported in the Khujama Colliery subsidence is Limited is disregarding safety laws in a bid to hit the target of production;

(b) if so, whether the experts view the Khujama Colliary subsidence is due to this disregard to safety laws; and

(c) if so, Government's views thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) A press report to this effect has been brought to the notice of Government.

(b) and (c). A report on the subsidence of South Kujama Colliery is awaited from the Director General of Mines Safety.

Alleged delay in proposed Captive Power Units for Steel Plants

8196. SHRI D. D. DESAI:
SHRI N. K. SANGHI:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been reported in the Press that captive power units for steel plants are being delayed due to inter-Ministerial differences of opinion;

(b) whether steel plants are suffering because of this; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken to remedy the situation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) There have been reports to this effect in the Press.

(b) and (c). Proposals for the creation of augmentation of captive power generating capacity for the steel plants are at different stages of consideration. Certain proposals in respect of Bokaro and Bhilai Steel Plants have already been approved in principle.

It is not correct to say that there has been any undue delay in this regard or that the steel plants are suffering because of such a delay.

Selective and Restrictive Foreign Collaborations

8198. SHRI PURUSHOTTAM-KAKODKAR: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry is to have selective and restrictive foreign collaborations; and

(b) if so, whether Government have streamlined certain procedures in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). Ministry of Heavy Industry deals with applications for foreign collaborations in accordance with the existing guidelines laid down by Government in this regard. It would be correct to say that foreign collaborations are selective and restrictive and are decided on a case by case basis taking into account the availability of indigenous technology, the nature of industry concerned, and other relevant factors.

The Government of India in the Ministry of Industrial Development have taken steps recently to streamline the procedures the main features of which are outlined below:

(i) Government have introduced a new system for processing Foreign Collaboration applications with effect from the 1st November, 1973 and a Secretariat for Industrial Approvals has been constituted as a division in the Ministry of Industrial Development.

(ii) Under the new system, time targets have been prescribed for the issue of various clearances. The Secretariat aspects involved in the receipt, etc., of Foreign Collaboration applications up to the stage of issue of approval letters have been centralised in the Secretariat for Industrial Approvals. Entrepreneurs are encouraged under the new system to come forward with composite applications for industrial licence, foreign collaboration and capital goods clearance. Powers have been delegated to the administrative Ministries to dispose of certain types of cases without reference to the F.I.B.

The implementation of the new system of industrial approvals is supervised by an inter-Ministerial Committee named the Projects Approval Board. The Board has been constituted under a Government resolution dated 30th October, 1973. The Board functions as an approval committee in respect of composite applications It also provides a high level forum at which policy questions affecting a large number of applications and any other problems arising in regard to interpretation of policy guidelines can be considered and effectively resolved.

Qualifications for appointment of Ayurvedic Doctors and Research Officers in C.G.H.S.

8199. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the essential qualifications required for the appointment on the post of Ayurvedic Doctors and Research Officers in the C.G.H.S;

(b) the extent to and the manner in which the High proficiency in Ayurveda certificate is recognised;

(c) whether it is equivalent to degree in Ayurveda; and

(d) if not, whether some H P A. holders are appointed on senior posts in C G H.S.?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A K KISKU): (a) The essential qualifications required for appointment to the post of Ayurvedic Physician in C.G.H.S. are given in the enclosed statement.

There are no posts of Research Officer in C.G H.S.

(b) and (c). The H.P.A. (High proficiency in Ayurveda) qualification awarded by the erstwhile Post-Graduate Training Centre in Ayurveda, Jamnagar (now merged with Gujarat Ayurvedic University) is included in the Second Schedule of the IMCC Act 1970, and is recognised as equivalent to a Post-Graduate degree in Ayurveda for appointment to the posts of Research Officers, Ayurvedic Physicians etc, under the Government of India.

(d) Does not arise.

Statement

Essential qualifications for appointment of Ayurvedic doctors.

(i) Degree or Diploma in Ayurveda from a recognised University or a statutory Board|Council|Faculty in Indian Medicines

(ii) About five years' experience in the profession including about 2 years experience in a recognised Ayurvedic Hospital (qualification relaxable in case of a candidate otherwise well-qualified).

माना शिविर से बंगाली लड़कियों का अपहरण

8200. **श्री फूल चन्द शर्मा** . क्या पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या रायपुर (म० प्र०) स्थित माना शरणार्थी शिविर से 1 जनवरी, से 10 जनवरी 1974 के बीच 5 बंगाली युवतियों को बहला फुसलाकर गायब कर दिया गया है, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है अथवा करने का विचार है ?

पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री जी० वेंकटस्वामी): (क) और (ख) जानकारी एकत्रित की जा रही है और सभा की मेज पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Move for India's support over occupation of Paracel Islands by China

8201. **SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether China had sought India's support for a Security Council meeting regarding China's forcible occupation of Islands in the Paracel Archipelago; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Setting up of Food Research and Standardisation Laboratory at Ghaziabad

8202 SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI.
SHRI P. GANGADEB:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Food Research and Standardisation Laboratory has been established at Ghaziabad to curb the sale of adulterated goods in the Capital; and

(b) if so, to what extent this is going to help to curb the sale of adulterated goods in the Capital?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) The Food Research and Standardisation Laboratory is being established at Ghaziabad.

(b) The Laboratory will be able to help the consumers and others in getting the food articles analysed expeditiously. It will undertake the work regarding standardisation of food articles and methods of analysis. The Laboratory when fully established may be declared as Central Food Laboratory for appellate cases for a particular region.

Coal Reserve of Sengrauli Coal Fields.

8203. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH. Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the total known coal reserve of the Sengrauli Coal fields in M.P.; and

(b) how much of this reserve falls in M P. and how much in U.P.?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) and (b) The reserves of coal have been estimated coalfieldwise only. The Singrauli coalfield is assessed to contain a total reserve of about 9203 million tonnes of coal of which about 8268 million tonnes are estimated to be in M P. and about 935 million tonnes in U P.

Pay raise for Managerial services of N C.D C.

8204 SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the coal Mines Authority is thinking of raising the pay scales of the managerial services of NCDC;

(b) if so, whether the pay scale revision is contemplated for the Assistant Engineers (Mechanical); and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. A proposal to revise the pay scale of the senior grade officers of

the Executive Cadre is under consideration.

Slabs of Income of Guardians of Students of Sainik Schools

8205. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any recent decision has been taken to restructure the slabs of income of the guardians of students studying in the Sainik Schools which qualify for State Scholarship in view of the steep rise in price and also due to the grant of added dearness allowances; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) and (b). Sainik Schools boys are awarded scholarships from three sources viz.. State Governments, Union Territories and Ministry of Defence. Means Tests for scholarships from State Governments are fixed by the Governments concerned and they vary. The question of revising the Means Test is under consideration.

Subsidy dues to Coal Mine Owners

8206. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH GILL: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state·

(a) the total amount which Government owe to the erstwhile coal mine owners in the shape of subsidy dues; and

(b) whether some difficulty is being felt in clearing the dues. since the reported decision to abolish the Coal Board and making no budgetory allocations for the purpose during 1974-75?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) The Coal Board have not yet completed scrutiny and processing of all the claims filed with them for subsidy etc. In the circumstances, it is not possible to give any estimate of the money that may ultimately be, found payable to the erstwhile owners of coal mines on this account.

(b) No special difficulty in the settlement of the pending claims is anticipated. The procedural formalities required under the existing rules are, however, to be followed. A provision of Rs. 11.02 crores has been included in Budget for 1974-75 for payment to the Coal Board on the same basis as in the past

चालू वर्ष में संक्रामक रोगों की रोकथाम के लिये स्वीकृत राज्यों को धनराशि

8207. श्री एम० एस० पुरती : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने चालू वित्तीय वर्ष में संक्रामक रोगों की रोकथाम के लिए राज्यों को कुछ धनराशि मंजूर की है और

(ख) यदि हां तो उसका ब्योरा क्या है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री ए० के० किस्कू) (क) और (ख) राज्यों एवं संघ शासित क्षेत्रों के लिये संचारी रोगों के नियंत्रणहेतु 1974-75 के बजट अनुमानों में 24 43 करोड रुपये का प्रावधान रखा गया है। यह सहायता सचालन पर होने वाले खर्च को पूरा करने और सामग्री तथा विभिन्न कार्यक्रमों के लिए अपेक्षित उपकरणों की व्यवस्था करने के लिए दी जानी है ।

उत्तर प्रदेश में भारी उद्योगों की स्थापना

8208. **श्री नागेश्वर द्विवेदी** : क्या भारी उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश में भारी उद्योग लगाने के लिये गत तीन वर्षों में कितने लाइसेंस जारी किये गये ,

(ख) उक्त जारी किये गये लाइसेंसों में कितने उद्योग लगाये गये, और

(ग) जो अभी तक नहीं लगे उनका क्या कारण है ?

भारी उद्योग मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री दलबीर सिंह) : (क) पन्द्रह ।

(ख) नौ । इन मामलों में पार्टियों ने या तो उत्पादन प्रारम्भ कर दिया है या उनके शीघ्र ही उत्पादन प्रारम्भ करने की सम्भावना है ।

(ग) बाकी छ में से एक पार्टी को हाल ही में औद्योगिक लाइसेंस जारी किया गया था और आगामी 18 महीनों से 2 वर्ष की अवधि के अन्दर पार्टी के उत्पादन शुरू करने की सम्भावना है ।

दो मामले कार्यान्वयन की विभिन्न अवस्थाओं में हैं ।

ऐसा समझा जाता है कि एक पार्टी अभी तक बैंकों से अपेक्षित ऋण प्राप्त नहीं कर सकी है ।

एक पार्टी की प्रगति रिपोर्ट मांगी गई है ।

एक मामले में अर्थात् मैसर्स स्कूटर्स आफ इण्डिया के मामले में कारखाने की मुख्य इमारत का निर्माण-कार्य और अन्य सिविल निर्माण-कार्य अप्रैल, 1973 में प्रारम्भ हुआ और शीघ्र ही पूरा होने की आशा है । मशीनें फरवरी, 1974 में लगनी शुरू हुई और जुलाई, 1974 तक पूरा हो जाने की आशा है । आशा है कि स्कूटरों का उत्पादन अगस्त, 1974 तक और तीन पहिए वाले स्कूटर का उत्पादन अगस्त, 1975 तक प्रारम्भ हो जायेगा ।

श्रमिक समस्याओं पर गोलमेज सम्मेलन

8209. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या श्रमिक समस्याओं के निदान के लिए केन्द्रीय स्तर पर गोलमेज सम्मेलन आयोजित करने की कोई योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन है, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में आगे क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

श्रम मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री बाल-गोविन्द वर्मा) : (क) और (ख). श्रम सम्बन्धी महत्वपूर्ण मामलों पर विचार-विमर्श करने के लिए समय-समय पर त्रैपक्षीय बैठकें आयोजित की जाती हैं ।

इंगलैंड में भारतीय डाक्टर

8210. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या **स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या सरकार का विचार इंगलैंड स्थित उच्चायोग के माध्यम से यह जानकारी एकत्र करने का है कि वहां इस समय कितने भारतीय डाक्टर रह रहे हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन उप-मंत्री (श्री ए० के० किस्कू): जी हां ।

Soviet Plan for Naval bases in Mauritius and Seychelles

8211. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Soviet Russia is planning to build Naval Bases in Mauritius and Seychelles Islands with a view to increasing her influence in the Indian Ocean area, and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Indian Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Government have no information about any such plans There has been some speculation to this effect in the Western press, which has been denied in the Soviet press.

(b) Does not arise

Elaboration of Asian Security Plan by Soviet Russia

8212. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Soviet Russia has elaborated her plan for 'Asian Security';

(b) if so, the main features thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) The Soviet Union has put forward certain general principles on which Asian Collective Security can be built, but no concrete proposals have been made by them in regard to their implementation.

(b) These general principles are:

(i) Renunciation of use or threat of use of force;

(ii) Respect for the sovereignty of States;

(iii) Inviolability of frontiers;

(iv) Non-interference in internal affairs; and

(v) The wide development of all-round cooperation based on full equality and mutual interest

(c) Consistent with our policy of strengthening international peace and security, Government are willing to consider all proposals which can help in the emergence of Asia as an area of peace and stability.

Views of Central Trade Unions on Industrial Relations Bill

8213. PROF MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has ascertained the views of various Central Trade Union organisations on the draft Industrial Relations Bill; and

(b) if so, the reactions of these Central Trade Union organisations?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b). The views of the various interests concerned, including the Central Trade Union Organisations, are being taken into account while framing the draft Industrial Relations Bill. Further consultations with them are not envisaged at this stage.

राष्ट्रीयकृत कोयला खानों में कोयले का गैर-कानूनी तरीके से उत्पादन

8214. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या हजारी बाग जिले के बडका गाव थाना स्थित पकरीबडवाडीह कोलियरी तथा माडू थाना के बनवार कोलियरी प्रारम्भ से ही राष्ट्रीयकृत कोलियरी घोषित की जा चुकी है ,

(ख) यदि हा, तो क्या इन दोनों खाना में कुछ स्थानीय निजी व्यक्ति गैर-कानूनी तरीके से कोयले का उत्पादन कर [illegible] उठा रहे है ,

(ग) क्या इस प्रकार से कोयले का उत्पादन करने तथा उस की बिक्री की जानकारी कोल माइन्स अथारिटी को है;

(घ) यदि हा, तो ऐसे व्यक्तियो के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही न करने के क्या कारण है, और

(ङ) इन दोनो खानो में कार्य शुरू न करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सुबोध हांसदा) : (क) जी, हा ।

(ख) से (ङ) जानाकारी प्राप्त की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायगी ।

Holding No 49, Mahal No. 4 of Danapur Cantonment Area

8215. SHRI RAMAVTAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Holding No. 49, Mahal No 4, Ward No. 5, Orderly Bazar, Danapur Cantonment even today stands in the name of late Shaikh Noor Mohammed;

(b) whether after his death, his widow applied for mutation of her name on the said holding along with an affidavit duly attested by a first class magistrate as desired by the Executive Officer of the Board;

(c) whether one person grabbed the said holding by fraudulent means and constructed a new building thereon without prior permission and sanction of plan by the competent authority with the connivance of the Cantonment Board, Danapur;

(d) whether the higher authorities of the Defence Department directed the Executive Officer to get the unauthorised and illegal structure removed, as per provision laid in the Cantonment Act, 1924; and

(e) if so, the action taken so far by the Cantonment Board?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK): (a) to (e). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

हजारीबाग के कुजु सब-एरिया में डी० ओ० प्रणाली से कोयले की बिक्री

8216. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या हजारीबाग के कुजु सब-एरिया में कोयले की बिक्री मुख्यत: ट्रको द्वारा होती है जिसे डी० ओ० सिस्टम कहते है ;

(ख) यदि हा, तो इस सिस्टम [illegible] एव औचित्य क्या है ,

(ग) क्या इस से अनेक प्रकार के भ्रष्टाचार को बढ़ावा मिला है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है और भ्रष्टाचार को रोकने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री सुबोध हंसदा) : (क) से (घ) जानकारी एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

टोपा कोलियरी में कोयले का स्टाक

8217. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हजारीबाग जिले के टोपा कोलियरी के पिट हैड पर कोयले के स्टाक में भारि कमी पाई गई है ,

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) कोयले की कमी का जवाब देही किन लोगों पर है तथा उन के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में उप- मंत्री (श्री सुबोध हंसदा) : (क) से (ग) . जानकारी प्राप्त की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ?

Manufacture of Giant Power Generator by B.H.E.L.

8218. SHRI P. GANGADEB:

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited has made a giant power generator;

(b) if so, its capacity; and

(c) whether it is the first of its kind in India?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH). (a) to (c). The Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited has manufactured and tested at its Hardwar Unit a complete 200 MW turbo-generator in December, 1973 and more are on the production line The 200 MW turbo-generator is the biggest unit size equipment so far in use in India and it is the first time that a set of this size has been manufactured in the country

Press report regarding China Plotting against India

8219. SHRI P GANGADEB Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item in an English Daily dated the 16th January, 1974 regarding China plotting against India;

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) and (c). These are the views of a foreign agency and Government sees no need to comment on them.

Rehabilitation of Tibetan refugees in Kernataka

8220 SHRI K LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total investment made by the Centre and the States on Tibetan

Rehabilitation Camps in Karnataka;

(b) whether the Tibetans settled there have left the camps for gainful employment elsewhere; and

(c) if not, what self-employment schemes have been evolved by Government for them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKATSWAMY): (a) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) All eligible Tibetan refugees have been allotted agricultural land for cultivation. There is also a Handicraft Centre in one of the settlements.

Fifth Plan Projection for Utilization of production capacities of Heavy Industries

8221. SHRI B. V. NAIK: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the projection for the Fifth Five Year Plan assumes 90 per cent utilization of the productive capacities of heavy industries; and

(b) if so, the names of heavy industries which will reach 90 per cent production the year by which it will be reached and their present utilization percentage of capacity?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) While the Draft Fifth Five Year Plan gives selected output projections in the case of important industries, it does not specifically spell out any percentage utilisation of production capacities whether in the heavy industries or others.

(b) This would not arise as there is no specific assumption in the Fifth Five Year Plan as regards 90 percent utilisation of the productive capacities of heavy industries.

Difference in Family Planning Programme of Kerala and Madhya Pradesh

8222. SHRI B. V. NAIK: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a differential approach to family planning in heavy population density and low population density areas is adopted: and

(b) if so, the differences in the family planning programme between Kerala and Madhya Pradesh?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI KONDAJJI BASAPPA): (a) and (b). A strategy for intensification of Family Planning Programme in certain selected areas within a State demarcated on the basis of factors like growth rate and density of population, the extent of urbanisation and level of female literacy with a view to yield maximum results has been suggested to the States for implementation There will be no difference in the approach of the Family Planning Programme between the States.

Mining and leasing out policies of Manganese mines of Goa and North Kanara

8223. SHRI B. V. NAIK: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any difference in mineral structures, particularly in respect of Manganese Ore between Goa and North Kanara: and

(b) if not, whether there is any difference in mining and leasing out policies between the two areas?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise

Gujarat Advisory Committee on Minimum Wages in Pharmaceutical Industry

8224 SHRI P M MEHTA Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state·

(a) whether Gujarat Government have set up an advisory committee to study the minimum wage proposals of the pharmaceutical industry;

(b) if so, whether both the employees and the employers will be represented in the committee,

(c) the main points to be decided by the committee and

(d) whether the State Government have decided to extend the Shops and Establishments Act in the Nagar Panchayat areas of Saijpur Bogha in Ahmedabad district to give protection and benefits to the unorganised and unprotected employees of shops and establishments in the area; if so, from which date and with what benefits?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA)· (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House when received

Registered Unemployed in Gujarat

8226. SHRI P M MEHTA Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state.

(a) whether there are large number of unemployed graduates who have registered their names in the Employment Exchanges in Gujarat, if so, the total number of persons at present registered for the last three years;

(b) how many of them have so far been provided with jobs;

(c) whether there are large number of persons who have registered their names in the employment exchanges for more than three years but have not been provided any jobs so far, if so, their number; and

(d) whether Union Government have decided to help the State Governments to provide jobs to those who have registered their names for more than three years but have not been provided jobs by the State Governments; and if so, what kind of assistance will be provided by the Centre in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) (a) and (b) Statement attached

(c) 19,407 job-seekers, all of whom are not necessarily unemployed, were on the live register for more than three years as on 30-9-1973.

(d) During the Fifth Five Year Plan a considerable number of job-opportunities are expected to be created for various categories of unemployed persons in all the States including Gujarat through the implementation of various Plan programmes. In addition, a sum of Rs 40 crores has been provided in the Central Budget (1974-75) for the Employment Promotion Programme under which Central assistance will be given to the States/Union Territories including Gujarat mainly for implementation of self-employment schemes for various categories of unemployed persons including those who are on the Live Register of the Exchanges for more than 3 years.

Statement

(a) and (b). Number of Graduates (including Post-Graduates) on the live register of Employment Exchanges in Gujarat and the number placed in employment through the Employment Exchanges*:—

Year	Number on live register at the end of calendar year	Number placed in employment during the year
1	2	3
1971	14,070	2,183
1972	18,489	1,919
1973	22,676	2,143

Excludes figures in respect of job-seekers registered with the University Employment Information and Guidance Bureaux.

Notes :—The Number of job-seekers placed in employment during the year may not necessarily relate to those registered during that year.

2. All the job-seekers on the live register are not necessarily unemployed

बिहार के अधक क्षेत्रों में तालाबन्दी

8227. **श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह** : क्या श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान बिहार के अधक क्षेत्रों में तालाबंदी के समाचारों की ओर गया है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने इन्हें खोलने के लिये कोई कार्यवाही की है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस में क्या प्रगति हुई है; और

(घ) इन के परिणामस्वरूप कितने कारखाने और श्रमिक प्रभावित हुए हैं ?

श्रम मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री बाल-गोविन्द वर्मा) : (क) से (घ) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा की मेज पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Less production in Small Steel Plants

8228. SHRI S. N. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the small steel plants (electric furnace units) of five, ten and twenty tonnes capacity produced less in 1973 than 1972;

(b) if so, whether any study was made to find out the reasons for less production, and

(c) the number of these small steel units proposed to be set up in the country during the Fifth Five Year Plan period, year-wise and State-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA) (a) and (b). The liquid metal production in the electric furnace units during 1972-73 was marginally less than in the preceding year The fall in production was largely due to power shortages in the country.

(c) A large capacity has already been authorised for the recycling of ferrous scrap, for the manufacture of steel ingots billets and steel castings. The melting capacity is in excess of domestic scrap availability Power shortages are still continuing in a number of States .It has, therefore, been decided to regulate the growth of this industry consistent with the availability of essential inputs like ferrous scrap, and electric powers. Accordingly, no target has been set for additional capacity, as the first priority has necessarily to be given

to utilisation of the capacity in the existing units as well as in those under implementation.

Land Title Deeds to East Pakistan Refugees in West Bengal

8229. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) how many families have been rehabilitated in West Bengal who came as East Pakistan refugees with land title deeds up-to-date;

(b) the amount of exemption of house loan given to those families; and

(c) whether the land title deeds are proposed to be given in some other colonies also?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI K. VENKATSWAMY): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Expenditure on Refugees from East and West Pakistan for Housing, Land and Education

8230. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount spent for refugees for house building, land acquiring and education for the refugees rehabilitated in West Bengal and Delhi who came from the then East and West Pakistan; and

(b) the total number of refugees settled in West Bengal, Mana, Dandakaranya and Delhi?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKATSWAMY): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Collapse of S.M.S. at Rourkela Steel Plant

8231. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether all actions have been taken according to Loomba Committee's report on the collapse of S.M.S. at Rourkela Steel Plant; and

(b) if so, after how many months of the submission of the report?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The report was submitted on the 28th of August 1971. Hindustan Steel Ltd. took necessary action against the persons held responsible for the conditions leading to the accident by October 1971. The gas cleaning plant was commissioned in December 1971 and has been working satisfactorily. Action was taken on the other recommendations within the next few months. Some of the recommendations relate to work of a continuing nature.

Oriya Graduate Trainees selected by H.S.L.

8232. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of Oriyas in the selection of graduate trainees by the Hindustan Steel Limited during the last three years; and

(b) what is the percentage of Oriyas in grade IV, III, II and class I service in Rourkela Steel Plant?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES

(SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) and (b) Statistics of selection/employment by birth or domicile are not maintained by public sector undertakings under the Department of Steel

A portion of Bangladesh Tax spent on Pak P.O.Ws.

8233 SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state whether a portion of Bangladesh Tax was spent on Pakistani POWs?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM). Bangladesh Tax was levied for relief of refugees from Bangladesh The expenditure on POWs has been incurred from general revenues

Bengalis in Durgapur Steel Plant

8234 SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA. Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) the percentage of Bengalis in Durgapur Steel Plant from Grade IV to Class I service compared to people from other States; and

(b) the percentage of Biharees in Bokaro Steel Plant from Grade IV to Class I?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) and (b) No separate State-wise statistics are being maintained of persons appointed to posts in the Steel Plants.

Proposal for Asian Collective Security System by Soviet Delegate at ECAFE Session in Colombo

8235 SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether at the Annual Session of ECAFE held in Colombo in March, 1974, the Soviet Delegate had advocated for the adoption of its proposal for an "Asian Collective Security System";

(b) whether India had participated in the Conference, and if so, the stand taken by the Indian Government on the above proposal; and

(c) the reaction of the Asian countries who had participated in the Conference?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) (a) The Soviet delegate did make a reference to the "Asian Collective Security System" in his formal statement in the general debate at the ECAFE Annual Session held in Colombo in March April, 1974. However, the matter was not pursued subsequently

(b) India participated in the conference but was not required to take a stand on the issue

(c) Of the Asian countries participating in the conference only Mongolia extended support to the proposal by making a favourable reference to it, in their formal statement in the general debate.

Australian Designed Mini Cement Plants

8236 SHRI N. K SINGHI: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state.

(a) whether Dr Steven Gottlieb, an internationally known Cement Technologist, visited India recently to finalise terms for the commercial exploitation of his design for mini cement plants which has proved to be a success in Australia;

(b) whether Government have evinced interest in the project which has already delivered useful results in other countries, and

(c) also the reaction of Government and private sector industry to introduce mini cement plants in the country to meet the acute cement shortage?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) (a) Dr Steven C ttl l invited by the Cement Research Institute of India at a recently organised Seminar on Appropriate Technology for Cement Manufacture His visit was however, not connected with finalisation of any terms etc for the commerical exploitation of his design for mini cement plants

(b) and (c) Government are interested in small scale manufacture of cement in different parts of the country and C R I has been asked to study and develop such plants It is understood that the entrepreneurs in the private sector are also interested in such schemes

पश्चिम अफ्रीका मे भुखमरी से मौते

8237. **श्री मुल्की राज सैनी** . क्या विदेश मत्रा यह बताने की कृपा करेग कि

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि पश्चिम अफ्रीका मे लाखो व्यक्ति भखमरी से मर गये है

(ख) सयुक्त राष्ट्र सघ का सदस्य होने के नाते भारत सरकार का उस पर क्या प्रतिक्रिया है और

(ग) भारत सरकार की ओर से तुरन्त सहायता भेजने की क्या योजना है ?

विदेश मन्त्रालय मे राज्य मत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह) (क) से (ग) सरकार को बहुत से पश्चिमी अफ्रीकी देशो मे व्याप्त भयकर सूखे की स्थिति की जानकारी है । भारत सरकार ने सूखे से राहत कार्य के लिये सयुक्तराष्ट्र समन्वयक की रिपोर्ट को भी देखा है और इस के कारण इन देशो की जनता की जो दशा है उस के साथ पूरी सहानुभूति रखती है । भारतीय रेड क्रास सोसायटी ने प्रभावित देशो को 70 000 रु० के मूल्य की राहत सामग्री भेजने का निणय किया है । अपनी चिन्ता और सहानुभूति की अभिव्यक्ति देने के लिये हम भी उपलब्ध साधनो के अन्तर्गत जो कुछ अतिरिक्त सहायता दे सकते है उसे देने पर विचार कर रहे है ।

Provident Fund Claims of Employees of M s Prasad and Company Ghazipur

8238 SHRI SARJOO PANDEY Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state

(a) whether the long pending Provident Fund Claims of Ex-Employees of the firm M/s Prasad and Company Ghazipur (Code No UP 2413) has been settled and if not the reasons why inordinate delay is being made in the settlement of claims of poor employees for whose benefit E P F scheme is operating and

(b) whether yearly statement of account is regularly despatched to the employees of the above noted firm?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) The Provident Fund Authorities have reported as under

(a) All the claims of ex-employees of M/s Prasad and Company Ghazipur (UP 2413) except one have since been settled Some of these have taken considerable time because of deposit of Provident Fund amount at Arrah Branch of Staee Bank of India instead of at Ghazipur

(b) Annual statements of accounts have been issued upto 1969-70 and for the subsequent years the compilation is under process.

Service Conditions in Catering Establishment in Delhi

8239. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH:

SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether any guidelines are in force regarding the minimum pay, holidays and other benefits for the employees in various restaurants, Dhabas and Hotels in Delhi;

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof;

(c) whether Government are aware that some managements are not observing the said guidelines or the Rules and Regulations framed by the respective Departments of Delhi Administration, and

(d) if so, the steps taken against each management during the last six months for violating the same?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA). (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The employees are covered by the Delhi Shops and Establishments Act, 1954, which regulates their service conditions, weekly off, payment of wages within stipulated time, fixed working hours, overtime, payment of minimum rates of wages and leave etc The Minimum Wages Act, 1948 is also applicable to these Establishments Besides the Delhi Administration has accepted the recommendations of the Wage Board for Hotels and Restaurants employing 20 or more employees. The aforesaid Wage Board has recommended graded pay scales with increments for different categories linked with the cost of living index number, gratuity etc

(c) and (d) During last six months, 4 prosecutions for violation of the provisions of the Delhi Shops and Establishments Act, 1954 have been launched by the Delhi Administration against the defaulting establishments and action taken against them according to the provisions of the law

Strike in Cosmetic Factory in Okhla Industrial area, Delhi

8240 SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH:

SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state.

(a) whether some workers of the Cosmetic factory in the Okhla Industrial area of Delhi were on strike in the first week of April, 1974.

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

(c) the main features of their demands, and

(d) what steps Government have taken to persuade the management to concede their demands?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) (a) to (d) According to the information made available by the Delhi Administration who are principally concerned some workers of M s Sahib Singh Manufacturing Company (Pvt) Ltd held demonstrations at the factory gate on April 5, 1974 to protest against the dismissal of 8 workers by the Company During demonstrations the Security Guard is reported to have opened fire on the plea that the demonstrators had resorted to pelting of stones on the factory premises On April 6, 1974 workers employed in most of the factories in Okhla Industrial Estate abstained from work and held demonstrations Some of the demonstrators are reported to have set fire to a portion of the above factory and the factory has remained

closed thereafter. There is no strike by the workers. Delhi Administration are seized of the matter and are continuing efforts to resolve the dispute

Assurances given to Junior Doctors for calling off Strike

8241 SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH:

SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state

(a) what are the main factors and reasons for calling off the Junior Doctors strike of Delhi;

(b) what assurances have been given by the Government to them;

(c) the steps taken to implement the said assurances;

(d) the estimate of the loss to-date to the Junior doctors, Public and the exchequer due to the said strike?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) and (b) The strike was called off on the basis of the statement made by the Health Minister in the Lok Sabha on 2nd April, 1974.

(c) Steps to implement Government decisions have already been taken and necessary instructions issued to those concerned

(d) It is not possible to quantify the losses

Production of Vitamin B2 by an Indian Doctor

8242 SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM SHRI HARI SINGH:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are aware that a young scientist Dr. Vasant S. Palkar has produced a rare fine chemical drug Vitamin B2 phosphate-sodium vitally needed for general health purposes which will save foreign exchange of Rs 1 crore during the Fifth Plan;

(b) if so, the main features thereof,

(c) what encouragement has been given to the said young scientist, and

(d) what would be the outcome of the said drugs for the health purpose?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K KISKU). (a) Dr V S Palkar, a proprietor of M/s Vaipal Chemicals, Bombay, has informed the Central Government that he is manufacturing Vitamin B2 Phosphate Sodium (Riboflavin Phosphate Sodium) using Vitamin B2 (Riboflavin) as the starting material According to him saving of Rs 1 crore, will result if the import of this item is totally banned As the indigenous manufacturers are in a position to manufacture Vitamin B2-Phosphate Sodium required by the Pharmaceutical Industry, it was decided by the Central Government not to import Vitamin B2 Phosphate Sodium and to import only Vitamin B2 (Plain)

(b) Vitamin B2 is a member of B Group of Vitamin Vitamin B2 Phosphate Sodium is the sodium phosphate salt of Vitamin B2. It has actions similar to those of Vitamin B2 It is, however more soluble (1) in 20 parts of water) than Vitamin B2 (which is 1 in 3000 to 1 in 20000 parts of water) This property makes Vitamin B2 Phosphate Sodium more suitable for use in injectible preparations

(c) Vitamin B2 phosphate sodium is not a new drug It is used in medicine for the last ten years It is also included in the British Pharmaceutical Codex Besides M/s Vaipal Chemicals, two other firms namely M/s Franco Indian Pharmaceutical Pvt Ltd., Bombay and M/s Terzett, Navasari (Gujarat) are also

manufacturing Vitamin B2 phosphate sodium from Vitamin B2.

(d) Although the exact role of reboflavin in human nutrition is unknown it probably plays an important part in the nutrition of eye, the formation of red blood cells, and in protein metabolism.

Abolition of Structural Design Office

8243. SHRI KARTIK ORAON Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Structural Design Office, which was supposed to be an adjunct of Structural Fabrication Workshop with annual capacity of 25,000 Tonnes has been abolished; and

(b) if so, the idea behind the abolition of the Structural Design Office?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). No, Sir. The Structural Design Office attached to the Heavy Machine Building Plant of Heavy Engineering Corporation, was initially entrusted with only structural design work. Its scope has been enlarged recently to include civil design work as well. The re-organisation was affected with a view to rationalise the design set up of the Corporation as a whole and to optimise the utilisation of the available design talent apart from removing the grievances of the civil engineers.

केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य सेवा योजना में आयुर्वेदिक चिकित्सकोंकी श्रेणियां

8245. **श्री ईश्वर चौधरी :**
श्री यमुना प्रसाद मंडल :
क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य योजना के अन्तर्गत आयुर्वेद चिकित्सकों की श्रेणियां कितनी हैं और उन की नियुक्ति तथा पदोन्नति के नियम क्या हैं

(ख) गत तीन वर्षों में द्वितीय से प्रथम श्रेणी और सिलेक्शन ग्रेड में कितनी पदोन्नतियां हुई और किस आधार पर की गई,

(ग) क्या डिप्लोमाधारियों स्नातकों और स्नातकोत्तर योग्यता वाले व्यक्तियों के लिये अलग अलग ग्रेड नहीं बनाये गये,

(घ) क्या इन पदोन्नतियों में डिग्री और स्नातकोत्तर योग्यता वाले व्यक्तियों को कोई रियायत दी गई थी, और

(ङ) यदि हां तो उनकी योग्यतानुसार विभिन्न ग्रेडों में वर्गीकरण करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन : मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री ए० के० किस्कू) क और (ख) केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य योजना के अन्तर्गत आयुर्वेदिक चिकित्सकों का केवल एक ही ग्रेड है । इस ग्रेड में भर्ती करने का तरीका सभा पटल पर रखे गये विवरण में दिया गया है । (ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया । देखिये संख्या एल० टी० 6832–174) इस समय न तो कोई सेलेक्शन ग्रेड का पद है और न ही पदोन्नति वाला पद ।

(ग) डिप्लोमाधारियों, स्नातकों और स्नातकोत्तरों के लिये अलग से कोई ग्रेड नहीं है ।

(घ) और (ङ) ये प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

12.15 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED DECISION OF OVER 100 UNIONS IN RAILWAYS TO GO ON AN INDEFINITE STRIKE FROM 8TH MAY, 1974.

(Shri A. K. Gopalan)

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN (Palghat): Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Railways to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:—

"The reported decision of over 100 unions in Railways to go on an indefinite strike from the 8th May, 1974."

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): Sir, it is a fact that strike notice has been served on three Zonal Railway Administrations on the 22nd and on six Zonal Railway Administrations on 23rd. The strike notice has been sent by the recognised unions affiliated to the All India Railwaymen's Federation and some unrecognised unions. It is a matter for great national concern that at this juncture when negotiations have been started between the Railway Ministry and the staff representatives that they should take such an ill-advised step. I met them on the 18th of April and subsequently negotiations were started on the 20th April with Mr. Shafi Qureshi, Deputy Minister for Railways. It is very unfortunate that these negotiations had to be adjourned after it had made some progress on the 20th due to sad demise of Mr. Shafi Qureshi's father at Willingdon Hospital. In fact the condition of Shri Qureshi's father was critical but Shri Qureshi realising the importance of the occasion attended the negotiations. His father however collapsed. The negotiations had therefore to be postponed to 27th, when the Deputy Minister will be returning from his home state after performing the last rites of his father.

As I have already expressed on more than one occasion, I am prepared for a negotiated settlement with staff representatives. While such is the case, I appeal to the House to consider whether it was not inopportune for the staff side to serve the strike notice and create a panicky situation in the country, at a time when we have all to cooperate and do everything possible to avert dislocation to the nation's life-line. I appeal to all the staff in the Railways to consider this aspect and to keep in mind the fact that negotiations are in progress and not to take any precipitate step which will be harmful to the country's economy. Railwaymen of all categories belonging to all departments, whether operating, maintenance, or Railway protection staff have been doing commendable work and I can assure the House that I am always ready to do whatever is possible in the interest of staff welfare. When such is the case, there was no need for them to serve the strike notice, especially while negotiations are in progress.

I request full support from the House in dealing with the situation that has arisen. While everything possible will be done to avert the strike by striving to arrive at a negotiated settlement; if a strike, unfortunately, is forced upon the Railways, we will take all possible steps to keep up the movement of essential commodities required for the community.

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN: I have read the statement and I want to point out certain things in the statement and answer those points and ask a few questions to the Minister.

It is said in the statement:

"It is a matter for great national concern that at this juncture when negotiations have been started between the Railway Ministry and the staff representatives that they should take such an ill-advised step."

What was the step that had been taken? The step that had been taken was that they said that there must be a negotiated settlement. If there is no settlement, 'we will be forced to have a strike on May 8'. They did not say, 'Immediately we will go on a strike'. They did not say that. They

definitely said, 'We do not want a strike. We want only a negotiated settlement. We are not for a strike. We want a settlement.' Then why were they forced to give a strike notice? They were forced to give a strike notice because from what has happened for the last one year and what has happened for the last two or three months, they were sure that the Government, as it is shown in this statement, does not at all want to have a negotiated settlement. They want to provoke the workers for a strike. They do not want a strike. They know that the workers want a negotiated settlement. But the Government want a strike because it is only by a strike they can suppress the workers and try to disrupt the workers if they can. It is the Government's policy that they want the strike, but, unfortunately, the workers are not for a strike.

The resolution passed by the All India Railwaymen Federation was sent in February. I want to ask the Minister, after February, why did they not think of calling the Railwaymen's Federation? They will call only those whom they like. Why did you not call them and have a talk about their demands? Was anything said about the demands, that they are unreasonable? No, Sir. Firstly, what is the word used? 'Harmful to the country'. What is harmful? I will ask the Minister and tell him what is harmful. Even when the negotiations began, what did happen? Why did the Railway Ministry send a Member in charge of the Railway Board who was given no powers. He had to say, 'I have no powers at all. I cannot negotiate and settle anything. No power is given to me.' Did they not know that he could not settle?

Then they said that Mr. Qureshi, the Deputy Minister will settle. But, unfortunately, his father died and we are sorry for him. But if the father of the Deputy Minister dies, when the Minister is quite alive, hale and hearty and strong, why does not he begin the negotiations? May I understand, with all respect to the Minister, that Mr. Qureshi is more effective and more efficient than the Railway Minister? Why does not the Railway Minister take up the question and then say, 'Till Mr. Qureshi comes, I will continue the negotiations." They did not do that. Not only that the Railway Minister did not continue the negotiations but the other day in the paper it is reported that the Political Affairs Committee is discussing, the Cabinet is discussing and with all that, the Minister cannot negotiate and settle. So, the workers understood that it was very clear from the facts and actions that have come up, that the Government is not at all willing to have a negotiated settlement but they want to destroy the organization and suppress the workers.

I want to ask a question. Here it is said:

> "My mind is open and I am prepared for a negotiated settlement with staff representatives."

The other day, he said, 'The doors are always open'. Yes, the doors are always open, but, who is inside the door? Nobody is there to negotiate. The doors are open not for negotiations. The doors are open so that those who are arrested under the MISA and other laws are kept inside the doors. The doors are open so that the workers may be suspended! So, what has happened, Sir? He also says in his statement that serving of strike notice will create a 'panicky situation in the country'. I quote what he has said in his statement on page 2. Is it the workers who create such panicky situation in the country? They do not create any such situation. The workers every day go to the Minister and request him, please tell us which of the demand of ours is not reasonable or not legitimate; we will consider; please accept all our legitimate and reasonable demands. Railway must be considered as an

(Shri A K. Gopalan)

industry. The ILO Convention as early as 1919 has defined Railways as an Industry. Even after 26 years of our independence Government does not consider Railways as an industry. Why should there be differentiation between the Railway workers and the workers of public undertakings in the country? Why should not the same position be operative so far as pay is concerned, so far as bonus is concerned, so far as other amenities are concerned? Is it creating panicky situation when they demand all these things? Not at all. On the other hand it is the Government which creates a panicky situation, when they say, so many trains are being cancelled and so on. It is by cancelling the trains that Government wants to create panic. It is only Government which wants to create panic among the people, telling them, it is the railwaymen who are responsible for this stoppage of trains. Suddenly the question of want of coal has come in. It is not a question of want of coal. It is a question of want of a correct policy. They try to create some difference between the people and the railwaymen, to create some difference between the people and the railway workers, due to which trains had been cancelled.

And also in his statement the hon Minister says that they should not 'precipitate any step which will be harmful to the country's economy'. Is not cancelling the trains a step which is harmful to the country's economy? Will the economy develop everyday if everyday so many trains are being cancelled? Is it the stopping of trains in this manner that will precipitate the economic crisis.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore). It is the Government which has gone on strike.

SHRI A K. GOPALAN: Yes, it has gone on strike. The Government has gone on strike, not the workers.

It is they who precipitate all these things. If so many trains are not running, what will happen? Will not the economy be affected? And then he says in the statement: 'If a strike is unfortunately forced upon us we will take all possible steps.' He says that if the trains do not go, the loss would be to the extent of hundreds of crores of rupees every day. They do not mind such loss. But when it comes to a question of giving a few naye paise more to the workers, they grudge it. They do not want to give it. This is the policy pursued by the Government in this regard for the last so many years. During the previous locomen strike what happened? They had to work from 40 to 60 hours a week. They went on strike in August 1973, the agreement was signed. But this was not implemented. The workers were provoked into strike in December, 1973. Another agreement was made in February. That also was not implemented. In this way they provoke a strike. When a strike comes, they come to a settlement, and after the settlement, they themselves break the agreement and again provoke them for a strike. It is this kind of a thing which is harmful to the country's economy.

He says that there is no need for them to resort to strike. May I ask him how many persons were arrested under the MISA and under the DIR? I can give you any numbers of names of persons who have been arrested and who have been detained before the strike notice was given. 50 workers of NF Railway were arrested under the DIR. and MISA. 600 workers were suspended and over 200 were dismissed, payments to suspended employees have been stopped.

That is not the only thing. Another important thing is this. Nobody expected this; not even in the British days, the Britishers supported black-legging. In the British days, there was no open encouragement to the black-legging saying that if there is a strike and if anyone works, they will certainly give a job to his child-

ion and they will give more promotions. In British time, did they do black-legging telling the workers that if they do not go on strike, they will be given promotion? It is this Government which is doing this sort of thing I only want to ask the Ministers whether the Government and the Ministry will understand the writing on the wall There are two ways—one is there should be negotiations by creating a peaceful atmosphere and create confidence in the minds of the workers Is the Government really interested in meeting all the demands that the employees have put forth? If there is any difficulty, please make them understand what the difficulties are. The other way is to suppress the workers or kill the workers. That method had been used for the last three months. I do not want to go into the details. In Gujarat, it was tried, in Bihar that is being tried and in other places also it is being tried. The Government has not learnt a lesson In 1974, when such things are happening, the railway workers struggle will not only be a struggle of the railway workers but it will be a struggle of the whole working people Because, it is a challenge to the workers who had been participating in a demonstration Because of that agitation, the working people had been arrested It is against fundamental right This is a challenge not only to the workers but to the whole democratic citizens in this country. In this year we do not want anybody to agitate, we do not want to hear what they say namely, "do not agitate, do not go on strike, do not do anything.

I want to know whether the Government is really anxious to see that a negotiated settlement is made. Will the Government see that they release all those who are arrested and see also that the trains are not cancelled? Whether the strike will come about or not depends upon the Government and not upon the workers. The Government should see that they are allowed to work and those arrested are released and a peaceful atmosphere is created thereby. The situation is created in such a way that you start negotiations immediately and see that a settlement is reached. You see that the Government does not act in this way. What have they done till now for the last one year or so when they had been agitating? There was Locomen's strike, there was Guards strike and there was also Station Masters' strike. They are only trying to suppress the railwaymen's agitation by doing all sorts of things. Will the Government refrain from doing these things and earnestly try to arrive at a negotiated settlement with them quickly? Before that, will they release all those who were arrested and see that a peaceful atmosphere and great confidence in the minds of the railwaymen are created?

SHRI L N. MISHRA: Sir, at the outset, I shall say that the Government is all for a negotiated settlement. We are very keen and we are very serious for a negotiated settlement We have set up a Committee already Perhaps, Shri Gopalan was not briefed properly by the Members of his Party who attended the meeting At that meeting, Shri Samar Babu was present. (*Interruptions*) Why don't you hear me? I heard Shri Gopalan patiently. Please allow me to tell you one thing. In that meeting, the attitude I and the Government took was very helpful I leave it to Members to say whether it was helpful or not.

We set up a Committee under the chairmanship of Shri Mohd Shafi Qureshi There was Locomen's strike. So far as it was concerned, I myself settled it Here we should keep something in reserve and, if some crisis comes then I shall step in and try to be helpful to the Committee. That is the main strategy I know everything that is going on in the meeting though I kept on sitting in the next room Officers are there and Shri Qureshi is there They all inform me of it I may tell you that our intention is to avert this strike. For that, I seek the cooperation of the

[Shri L. N. Mishra]

Members of the Opposition. We are very much concerned. We know the consequences of such a big strike on an all-India basis. One sentence that Shri Gopalan uttered was a very significant one, namely that the strike would not remain confined only to railwaymen. This shows the real idea behind the strike. Even if I offer everything, I do not know whether they will accept and call off the strike. If a political motivation is there, then we are just helpless. But there is onething that I would like to say. It is not against all the parties m the Opposition that I am saying this; it is not against all the Opposition parties. I know, because Government have got their own sources to find out, and I know who is doing what; and I do not want to read many of the reports that come, but when the time will come, I shall come before the House and place before the House what kind of organisation has been going on, what preparations are going on to paralyse the national economy. If that situation is there, if this is the attitude.. .(*Interruptions*)

शास्त्र जी, ना : हो गय है। क्या उन्हे याद है कि कल उन्होंने क्या भाषण दिया है? उन्होंने न दें रेलवेमेन के बीच मे जो भाषण दिया है, मैंने उस को देखा है।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या भाषण दिया है ?

श्री एल एन० मिश्र : वह जानते है। वह भाषण लिखा हुआ है।

श्री मधु लिमये (बांका) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, वह ख्वाहम-ख्वाह लाछन लगा रहे है। वह अपने शब्दो को वापिस लें। (*व्यवधान*)

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Minister has been listening to the hon. Members with patience. Now, they should listen to him patiently.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: Shri Gopalan had raised the question of arrests. About 22 people on an all-India basis have been arrested so far since January last. That has nothing to do with trade union activities. I shall read out and tell you what the exact position is There are 22 cases of arrest from January, 1974 onwards, and these are for attempted assault, intimidation, obstruction to railway working and other acts. No one has been arrested for trade union activities. (*Interruptions*) The hon Member has no business to talk like this. I was saying that no person had been arrested for trade union activities but for other things they were arrested. (*Interruptions*) If they are not interested in the reply, I am not anxious to give a reply, because I have already made the statement. But if they want the reply, they must hear me.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore): He is giving us a challenge. He must reply as long as he is the Railway Minister. Otherwise let him resign and go back and remain at home. You should have resigned by this time.

SHRI L N. MISHRA: Why?

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: You are bringing politics into this. Your extra-parliamentary work is creating all this trouble.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Why did he not care to reply to the specific point Shri Gopalan had raised as to why they announced today in a dramatic way the cancellation of so many trains, creating a panicky atmosphere?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: I will say, provided you allow me to say.

We have taken stock of the situation. We said it was very necessary to have sufficient stock of coal and other essential raw materials for the

use of power houses, steel mills etc. We have to divert some engines to move additional goods trains. We are running additional goods trains. We have a limited number of locos. Therefore, some of the passenger trains are going to be cancelled—have not been cancelled—so that we can run additional goods trains for emergency and provide sufficient quantity of coal etc. for running power houses, steel mills and other essential services. Therefore, we have to resort to this. I will be happy if Shri Indrajit Gupta could prevail upon his people not to go on strike...

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Are you suggesting that it has nothing to do with the strike, that even if there was no strike notice, you would have cancelled these trains?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: I do not say it has nothing to do with the strike...

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: From tomorrow you are going to put us to these difficulties. Is he suggesting that even if there was no strike notice, he would have cancelled all these trains?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: No...

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: What has it got to do with conserving coal?

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: He is for confrontation not for negotiation. This is politics. He has shown it in Bihar.

श्री राम रतन शर्मा (बांदा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने मन्त्री महोदय का वक्तव्य देखा और उन्होंने जो यहां पर बात कही वह भी मैंने सुनी। मन्त्री महोदय ने अपने वक्तव्य मे तथ्यों को तोड़ा मरोड़ा है और यहां पर उन्होंने जो बात कही है ऐसा लगता है कि वह दिल से बहुत अधिक नाराज हैं।

श्री एल० एन० मिश्र : कभी नही।

श्री राम रतन शर्मा : और उस नाराजी के कारण वह एक चैलेंज दे रहे है। मैं इशारा करूंगा कि मन्त्री महोदय ठण्डे दिमाग से इस बात को सोचें। रेलवे कर्मचारियों की मांगों के बारे में मैं कुछ पूछने के पहले उन का इतिहास रखना चाहता हू कि मन्त्री महोदय के सामने वह कब से ला रहे है। यह कोई नई चीज नहीं आ रही है। रेलवे कर्मचारी अपनी मांगो के लिए बहुत समय से कहते चले आ रहे है। 27 फरवरी, 1974 को रेलवेमैन की 110 यूनियनों ने मिल कर के राष्ट्रीय संघर्ष समिति का निर्माण किया। उस राष्ट्रीय संघर्ष समिति मे सम्पूर्ण देश की रेलवे मैन यूनियन शामिल हैं। केवल एक यूनियन शामिल नहीं है एन एफ आई आर। उस राष्ट्रीय संघर्ष समिति ने जो 27 फरवरी, 1974 को बनी अपनी 6 सूत्रीय मांगो के सम्बन्ध मे उसी दिन रेजोल्यूशन पास किया जो मन्त्री महोदय को 4 मार्च, 1974 को भेजा गया। खेद का विषय है कि उन मांगो की प्राप्ति की सूचना मन्त्री महोदय ने उस यूनियन को आज तक नही दी। इस के बाद 13 अप्रैल, 1974 को लेबर मिनिस्टर ने एन सी आर एफ, उसी राष्ट्रीय संघर्ष समिति और दूसरी यूनियनों को बात करने के लिए बुलाया और यह बात करने लगे कि किस तरह से इन मांगो पर समझौता हो। इस के बाद उसी दिन रेलवे मिनिस्टर ने एक परसनल लैटर मिस्टर जार्ज फरनेन्डीज को लिखा कि आप अपने साथियों के साथ 12 अप्रैल, 1974 को इस सम्बन्ध मे बात करने के लिए आये। उस दिन तक रेल मन्त्री महोदय के दिमाग में यह बात स्पष्ट नही थी कि वह केवल रेकग्नाइज्ड यूनियन से बात करेंगे या अनरेकग्नाइज्ड यूनियन से बात करेंगे या दोनों से मिल करके बात करेंगे क्योंकि इस संघर्ष समिति मे सभी तरह की यूनियन शामिल हैं। 12 अप्रैल, 1974 को रेल मन्त्री महोदय ने मिस्टर वारियर, मेम्बर स्टाफ, रेलवे बोर्ड को बात करने के लिए नियुक्त किया। 15 अप्रैल, 1974 को उन्होंने बातचीत शुरू की। 60 मिनट तक बात हुई और उस बात

[श्री राम रतन शर्मा]

से यह निकला कि उन को कोई पावर बातचीत करने की नही थी वे तो खामख्वाह बीच मे डाल दिए गए । उन को कोई पावर नही थी। जब यह बात समाप्त होने को आई तो 15 तारीख को फिर से सघर्ष समिति ने रिक्वेस्ट किया रेलवे मिनिस्टर से और बात करने के लिए कहा। मन्त्री महोदय वहा पर 15 अप्रैल 1974 को सघर्ष समिति के मैम्बरो ने उन से प्रार्थना की। मन्त्री महोदय अपने केबिन मे बैठे थे लेकिन उन्होने कहला भेजा कि वह बीमार है और इस के बाद वह डिनर पार्टी मे चले गए। एकोनामिक राइटर के साथ डिनर पार्टी मे उन्हे मे चले गए अभी इग्लैंड मे खान वर्कर्स की स्ट्राइक हुई थी तो वहा के प्रधान मन्त्री बात करने के लिए आये थे, लेकिन मुझे यहा ऐसा लगता है कि मन्त्री महोदय स्वय बात न करके इस मामले मे छोटे लोगो को डालने की कोशिश कर रहे है और शायद वह रेलवे कर्मचारियो के साथ बात करने मे कुछ हीनता का अनुभव कर रहे हैं। 15 अप्रैल के बाद जैसा कि सभी लोग जानते है कुरैशी साहब को यह बात करने का काम दिया गया। उन के पिता जी का देहान्त हो गया यह दुख की बात है, लेकिन इस के बाद मन्त्री महोदय अगर बात करते तो कुछ मामला सुलझ सकता था। 20 लाख आदमियो ने स्ट्राइक पर जाने का नोटिस दिया है। 20 लाख आदमियो का परिवार मिला कर एक करोड का प्रश्न उठता है, राजनैतिक, आर्थिक और सामाजिक तरह तरह के प्रश्न आप के सामने आएगे। उन को देखते हुए मैं मन्त्री महोदय से कुछ सवाल पूछना चाहता हू।

क्या रेल मन्त्री महोदय रेल सघर्ष समिति यानी एन सी सी आर एफ की 6 तृतीय मागो पर सद्भावनापूर्ण विचार करने के लिए एन सी सी आर एफ की सभी घटक यूनियनो के प्रतिनिधियो को 27 अप्रैल से पहले बुलाएगे और यूनियनो से वार्ता करने मे केवल न्यूनता प्राप्त है अथवा नही इस प्रश्न को सामने नही लाएगे ?

क्या रेल मन्त्री महोदय यह भी बतलाएगे कि देश मे जो 4 लाख कैजुअल लेबर है उन को सम्पूर्ण देश से एक समान वेतन मिले इस दिशा मे कोई ठोस कदम वह उठाएगे ताकि रेल अधिकारी उनका शोषण न कर सके ?

क्या जिन रेल कर्मचारियो को सम्भावित हडताल के कारण डी आई आर, मिसा या अन्य अधिनियमो के अन्तर्गत गिरफ्तार किया गया है उन्हें मन्त्री महोदय अविलम्ब रिहा करेगे और ऐसी व्यवस्था करेगे कि उनके विरुद्ध बदले की कोई कार्यवाही न हो सके ?

श्री एल० एन० मिश्र माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, सब से पहले तो मैं यह बात साफ कर दू बार बार कहा जा रहा है कि मैं मीटिंग मे क्यो नही रहा, मैं नाम तो नही जानता माननीय सदस्य का मगर उन को कोई सूचना अगर मिली कि मैं दफ्तर म था और दफ्तर से कहीं डिनर मे चला गया तो यह सूचना सही नही है। शफी साहब को उस बैठक मे जाना था। उन को हटा कर मैं जाना नही चाहता था और शायद कुछ काम भी था। लेकिन यह अच्छा नही होता जो कि सभापति है और जो वहा मौजूद है उन्हे हटा कर मैं वहा जा कर बैठ जाना। शफी साहब अनुभवी आदमी है, अच्छे आदमी है, अच्छे ढग से काम कर रहे है। जहा तक मेरे आने की बात है मैं हमेशा तैयार हू। जो लोग इस आन्दोलन के साथ हैं या इस सगठन के साथ सम्बन्धित है, मैं नाम नहीज लेना चाहता हू, क्योकि उस तरफ भी हमारे दोस्त हैं, हम ने कितना उन को एकोमोडेट करने की कोशिश की है। उन्होने कहा कि अनरिकग्नाइज्ड यूनियन्स को भी बुलाओ। रेलवे मे दो रिकग्नाइज्ड फैडरेशन्ज है—ए० आइ० आर० एफ० और एन० एफ० आइ०आर०। हम ने सोचा कि अनरिकग्नाइज्ड को बुलायेगे तो बहुत ज्यादा शोर मचेगा क्योंकि रेलवे में 700 अनरिकग्नाइज्ड यूनियन्ज है- इस लिये हम ने इन दो को न्योता दिया और यह छूट दी कि जिस को भी आप डेलीगेट बना कर लाना चाहते हैं, ला सकते है । नतीजा यह हुआ कि दोनो

संगठनों के लोग अन-रिकग्नाईज यूनियन्ज के लोगों को भी अपने साथ लाये उन में डांगे साहब जैसे व्यक्ति भी थे, जनसंघ के लोग भी थे, सभी थे। यह छूट इसी ख्याल से दी गई थी कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा व्यक्ति उस मीटिंग में आ सके और बहस में शरीक हो सके और वे शरीक भी हुए ?

हम ने जो वायदा किया था, हम उस का पालन कर रहे हैं—हम ने कहा था कि जब तक नैगोशियेन्ज चलती रहेंगी, जब तक बात होती रहेगी तब तक कोई विन्डि किटवनेस की बात नहीं आयेगी, न तबादला हो सकता है, न गिरफ्तारी हो सकती है, किसी तरह की कोई बात नहीं होगी। हम ने जो आश्वासन दिया था, हम अभी तक उस पर चले आ रहे हैं और जब तक फैसले पर नहीं पहुंच सकेंगे तब तक उस पर चलते रहेंगे।

मैं माननीय सदस्यों से यह भी कहूंगा कि हम इस वक्त बहुत नाजुक स्थिति में गुजर रहे हैं इस स्ट्राइक का बहुत बहुत बुरा प्रभाव पड़ने वाला है

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN (Coimbatore): Sir, the Minister has said that he wrote to the two recognised Federations. This is factually incorrect. He sent an invitation to the National Federation of Indian Railwaymen and to Mr. George Fernandez as an individual. At that time, when they were having negotiations, we came there and insisted that we are the action committee and the Minister agreed to that. How can you say something else now, I would like to know... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: You have another Member of your party already on the list. Why do you break the convention?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: I invited two associations, one of Mr. George Fernandez, Chairman of the All India Railwaymen's Federation and Shri A. P. Sharma of National Federation of Indian Railwaymen.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: No. It was not the Chairman of AIRF.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय यह गलत बोल रहे हैं (*Interruptions*)

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: There, I stand corrected. I did not say, Shri George Fernandez. Chairman of such and such Federation. I wrote to Shri George Fernandez and Shri A. P. Sharma, both of them Chairmen of the two Federations. This was done as a result of discussions. If everything has to be said here, it will not be in the interest of the negotiations. Just to accommodate my friends, this way out was found. They said that if I do not mention the word 'Chairman', they will come and join the meeting; otherwise they won't come and join. It was mainly for the purpose of bringing them to the meeting that I had to make this change or amendment or improvement They came to the meeting In the meeting, their attitude has been helpful. I do not blame anybody. Of course, they put forward their demands. Their attitude was helpful. I only wish that this helpful attitude continues, and we arrive at some kind of a negotiated settlement on all the issues, and if some issues are left out, we will discuss them later on. I would appeal to all to have a negotiated settlement. I would request specially Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan, who is the President of the newly formed Federation to have the same flexible attitude that I have been taking on this. I am all flexible. We can have a negotiated settlement, if you are really serious about it.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad): I congratulate the Minister for having taken a sympathetic attitude towards the strike. In

[Shri M Ram Gopal Reddy]

the last paragraph of his statement he has appealed for the support of this House. I want to asure the Minister that, barring a few members, the entire House is behind the Minister... *(Interruptions)*

MR SPEAKER: After all, Shri Bosu should not expect him to fall in tune with him. He has got his own point of view to present.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, his Calling Attention Notice was typed in the Railway Board's office.

MR. SPEAKER: You also bring Calling Attention Notices. Where do you get them typed?

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: I conclude from the speech of Shri A. K. Gopalan, the leader of the opposition, that he thinks that the entire revenues of the State are meant only for the railway employees. The Indian nation has invested about Rs. 4,000 crores for the last one hundred years on the railways. What is it that the Indian nation is getting out of that investment?

मैं रेल मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूं—अगर रेलवे स्टाफ की मांगों को ज्यों का त्यों मान लिया जाए तो वह रकम कितनी होती है ? अगर वह रकम दी जाए तो उस का भार रेलवे यूजेज पर पडेगा या नही । अगर रेलवे यूजेज पर बोझ पड रहा है तो ये किस मुंह से गरीब लोगों से टेक्स दिलवाना चाहते हैं ?

अपने देश में बहुत से लोग ऐसे भी हैं जो "नो-इन्कम ग्रुप" में आते हैं — उन का लिहाज अपोजिशन पार्टियों को नहीं है और सिर्फ चीप-पोपुलेरिटी के वास्ते इस किस्म की बातें करते हैं। दे शुड नाट एप्रोप्रियेट दि सिम्पथी आनली देममेल्व्ज । हमारे यहां एक कहावत है—सारे जहां का दर्द हमारे जिगर में है । यह कहना गलत है कि हमारी मैजोरिटी पार्टी है, इस लिए हमे उन का ख्याल नही है । इस देश को चलाने की हमारी जिम्मेदारी है और हमारे दिल में रेलवे एम्पलाइज के लिए पूरी हमदर्दी है । लेकिन मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूं—जहा डफिसिट एरियाज है वहां को अनाज और कोयला पहुंचाना है यह काम सबसे जरूरी है इस लिए ऐसे मौके पर हडताल करना ठीक नही है रेलवे एम्पलाइज अच्छे लोग है, मैं उन को दोष नही देता हू । लेकिन कुछ डिस्क्रेडिटड, फार गोटन लोड से हैं वे लोग ऊपर आना चाहते है– इसलिए वे इन लोगों को भड़का रहे हैं– हमारे देश मे पाकिस्तान और चाइना को सपोर्ट करने वाले लोग है– एक बार उन को माफ किया जा सकता है, लेकिन जो स्ट्राइक करने वाले है उन को देश कभी माफ नही करेगा ।

मैं देहातो मे पार्लियामेन्ट्री अफेअर्स मिनिस्टर साहब के साथ घूमा—वहा हमने यही कहा है कि ये लोग हडताल करा रहे है और लोगों ने अपनी जबान मे इन के बारे में जो कुछ कहा है, वह हम जानते हैं। इस देश के लिए इन के दिल मे जरा भी हमदर्दी नही है ।

श्री एल० एन० मिश्र : अध्यक्ष जी, जहा तक आर्थिक बोझ का सवाल है, फाइनेंशियल इम्प्लीकेशन्स का सवाल है वह करीब साढे 4 सौ करोड़ से लेकर 5 सौ करोड तक होगा । जैसा कि आप जानते हैं इस साल 190 करोड़ के घाटे से रेलवे का बजट शुरु हुआ है और अगर साढ़े 4 या 5 सौ करोड़ और दे दे तो फिर रेलवे फेयर और फेट्स इतने बढ़ाने होंगे जिनका बोझ इस देश की जनता अभी जो देश की हालत है, उसमे उठा नही सकती है ।

श्रीमती सावित्री श्याम (आंवला) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं बड़ी जिम्मेदारी के साथ कहना चाहती हू कि इस रेलवे स्ट्राइक का सम्बन्ध रेलवे कर्मचारियों की ग्रीवांसेज, उनके कष्टो या उनके दुखों से कम है बल्कि यह स्ट्राइक राजनीति के नजदीक अधिक है ।

जैसा कि रेलवे मिनिस्टर कह रहे थे यह स्ट्राइक पोलिटिकली मोटिवेटेड है उसपर उधर के हमारे मित्र बहुत नाराज हुए। लेकिन जो, लोग आन टाप आफ दि वायस नाराज होकर बोल सकते हैं, चिल्लाकर बोल सकते है, वे शान्ति प्रिय लोगो को काऊ-डाउन नही कर सकते हैं। यह बात बिल्कुल सही है कि इस स्ट्राइक के पीछे राजनीति है (व्यवधान) मैं पूछना चाहती हू श्री जार्ज फर्नांडीज जो सोशलिस्ट पार्टी के चेयरमैन हैं वह वहां पर कोआर्डिनेशन कमेटी के चेयरमैन नही है? क्या श्रीमति पार्वती कृष्णन जो नेशनल कमेटी की मेम्बर है वह इसके अन्दर सम्मिलित नही है? क्या और पोलिटिकल मेम्बर्स इसमें सम्मिलित नही है। (व्यवधान) मैं जानना चाहती हू क्या आप इस प्रकार से रेलवे कर्मचारियों के साथ या दूसरे कर्मचारियो के साथ सिस्टमेटिक तरीके से इस देश मे कयास नही पैदा करना चाहते है। मैं समझती हूं मन्त्री महोदय के लिए वह देखने की बात है, सारी सरकार और कैबिनेट को देखने की बात है कि पोलिटिकल पार्टीज के इन प्रयासो को किस तरह से कमजोर करने हैं और किस तरह से इस सिचुयेशन को हैंडिल करने हैं।

वैसे मैं कहना चाहती हूं एक साल हो गया इस स्ट्राइक की बात को सुनते हुए, काफी देर लगी है इस मसले को ठीक करने के लिए और जब इतनी देर हो गई तो स्थिति कुछ काबू से बाहर हो गई और अब इन्होने बातचीत करने की ठानी है। इतना जरूर है कि श्री शफी कुरेशी एक योग्य व्यक्ति हैं, वे बात चीत कर रहे हैं, उनके हाथ से कोई भी पावर लेने की जरूरत नही है, 27 तारीख को वे बातचीत शुरु करेंगे, उनको बात करने दो जाए लेकिन इसके लिए एक अवधि निश्चित कर दीजिए कि बातचीत कब तक चलेगी और उसका नतीजा भी हाउस को बतायेंगे तथा प्रकाशित करेंगे। मै मन्त्री जी से जानना चाहती हू कि जब सरकार ने बोनस की बात को माना था तब क्या इस बात को नही सोचा था कि इसकी प्रक्रिया हमारे दूसरे विभागों पर क्या पड़ेगी। इन्होंने उसको डैफर्ड बेज कहा और इस फार्मूले को वहां पर मान लिया। ट्राइब्यूनल ने मान लिया सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने मान लिया और जो सरकार के रिप्रजन्टविव थे उन्होंने भी मान लिया क्या इसका मतलब यह है कि जो गवर्नमेन्ट डिपार्टमेन्ट या गवर्नमेन्ट अन्डरटकिंग्ज कमाड हैं, वह चाहे एल० आई० सी० हो या कोई दूसरी हो, उसको सिर्फ उन्हे ही खाने का अधिकार हैं और जो दूसरी संस्थाए है, दूसर सरकारो विभाग है जो सामाजिक सेवा करते है, सोशल सर्विस करते हैं, शिक्षा या चिकित्सा सम्बन्धी सेवाएं देते हैं उनको जीने का अधिकार नही है। क्या इसी का नाम समाजवाद है? बम्बई में चर्चगेट पर एक ही जगह पर रेलवे का दफ्तर है और एल० आई० सी० का दफ्तर है– वहा एक दफ्तर मे फार्थ क्लास एम्पलाई को साढे चार सौ रुपये मिलते है और दूसरे दफ्तर मे 196 रूपये मिलते है– यह कहा का न्याय है? इसलिए मैं कहना चाहती हू इस मामले को केवल रेल मन्त्री को नही बल्कि पूरी कैबिनेट और सरकार को देखना होगा कि हमने जो बोनस का फार्मूला माना है वह कहां तक देश के लिए हित मे हो सकता है। मैं रेलवे डिपार्टमेंट को कोई प्रोडक्टिव डिपार्टमेंट नही मानती हू। यह डिपार्टमेंट समाज सेवा करता है कुछ रेवेन्यू भी देता है लेकिन प्रोडक्शन बढाने वाला मस्थान नही है। रेलवे डिपार्टमेंट कोई फैक्ट्री नही है या कोई फर्म नहीं है।

माननीय मन्त्री जी से मेरे दो तीन प्रश्न है। पहली बात मैं यह जानना चाहती हू जो यूनियने की चार्टर आफ डिमाण्डस है, जिसमे 8 डिमाण्ड्स पेश की है वह उनकी वास्तविक कठिनाइयो, उनके काटो से कितनी नजदीक है और कहा तक यह प्रभावित है उन दूसरे मस्थानों के लोगों से जिनको वह फैसिलीटी मिल रही है और रेलवे कर्मचारियों को वह फैसिलीटी नही मिल रही है?

मेरा दूसरा प्रश्न यह है कि क्या ये एक अवधि निश्चित करेंगे कि कब तक निगोशिएशन

(श्रीमती सावित्री श्याम)

शन्स चलते रहेंगे और कब तक बात समाप्त हो जायेगी ?

मेरा तीसरा प्रश्न यह है कि बोनस के फार्मूले पर जो उनसे बात चीत करेंगे वह कहां तक न्यायोचित होगी क्योंकि सारे देश में और कितने विभाग हैं, फिर राज्य सरकारें हैं, म्युनिसिपैलिटीज हैं कहा कहां पर आप उसको लागू कर सकेंगे और जैसा कि रेड्डी साहब ने पूछा था कितना खर्चा उस पर आयेगा और उस का बोझ किस पर पड़ने वाला है ?

मेरा चौथा प्रश्न यह है कि रेलवे डिपार्टमेंट की जो रिकग्नाइज्ड यूनियन हैं उनसे बातचीत करेंगे लेकिन उनकी बात को तबतक नही मानेंगे जब तक कि यूनियन्स अनकंडीशनली स्ट्राइक वापस न ले लें।

श्री एस० एन० मिश्र : अध्यक्ष जी, माननीय सदस्य ने बहुत सी बाते उठाई हैं। प्रारम्भ में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि रेलवे पब्लिक सेक्टर अण्डरटेकिंग नही है बल्कि एक डिपार्टमेंट है। पब्लिक सेक्टर अन्डरटेकिंग की तनख्वाह, वेज और दूसरी सुविधाओं मे फर्क है इसलिए बोनस का सवाल अभी तक रेलवे मे रहा नही। उनकी माग है लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हू हमारे लिए यह बडा कठिन होगा।

जहां तक नेगोसियशन खत्म होने की बात है, वह जितनी जल्दी समाप्त हो हमें उतनी खुशी होगी। मैं सभी से आग्रह करूंगा कि 27 तारीख से शुरू करें और एक दो रोज में खत्म कर डालें। पहले हम मीटिंग में बैठे थे तो एक मांग यह थी कि रेलवे कर्मचारियों के लिए गल्ले की दुकानें होनी चाहिए जैसे कि फेयर प्राइस शाप्स होती हैं तो उस मांग को हम ने मान लिया था कि तीन सौ कर्मचारी जहापर रहेंगे वहां पर फेयर प्राइस पर ग्रेन्स देंगे। चावल, गेहूं, दाल आटा और दूसरी खाने की वस्तुएं जो होगी वह देंगे। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि हम बहुत मुस्तैद है और हम चाहते है दो एक दिन में बात करके सेटिलमेंट हो जाये। हमारा दिल बिल्कुल साफ है और हम चाहते हैं कि नेगोशिएटेड सेटिलमेंट हो।

फाइनेंशियल एप्लीकेशन की जहां तक बात हैं, मैं ने बताया साढ़े चार सौ करोड़ तक होगा जिसका भार इस देश के लोगों पर ही पड़ेगा।

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी (कानपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदयों, विरोधी सदस्यों पर काफी हमले हुए हैं इसलिए मैं आपसे दरख्वास्त करूंगा कि आज मुझे कुछ ज्यादा समय दिया जाये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : समय तो उतना ही मिलेगा, उसी मे आप कह लीजिए।

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी: मेरा कहना है यह ताली बजा बजा कर हड़ताल भी करा लेंगे और मन्त्री को भी ले डूबेंगे। (**व्यवधान**)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं ने यह बात इसलिये कही थी कि आप को पता होगा कि वाजिद अली शाह की टीम मे एक ऐसी आर्मी थी जिस के हाथ मे हथियार नहीं था, केवल ताली थी और ताली बजा कर दुश्मनों का मुकाबला करते थे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जो आश्वासन मन्त्री महोदय ने दिये थे, उन्होंने कहा है कि उन का दिमाग और दरवाजे खुले हुए हैं और 27 तारीख से निगोशियेन्स शुरू होंगे। मैं आप को विश्वास दिलाना चाहता हूं कि जिस संस्था को हम रिप्रजेन्ट करते हैं और जिस के अध्यक्ष श्री एस० ए० डांगे है, या नेशनल कोआर्डिनेशन कमेटी फौर रेलवेमैन स्ट्रगिल जिस के कनवीनर श्री जार्ज फरनाडीज हैं, मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि जितने लीडर्स उस मे शामिल हैं, सब ईमानदारी से चाहते हैं कि समझौता हो, और संतोषजनक समझौता हो, वाइज्जत समझौत हो।

मैं आप की आज्ञा से एक पत्र जो श्री जार्ज फरनांडीज ने मुझे लिखा है उसमें से कुछ

पोर्शन पढ़ना चाहता हूं ताकि लोगो का दिमाग साफ हो जाय और समझे कि हम क्या चाहते हैं। (**व्यवधान**) अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं माननीय शर्मा जी के दिमाग को साफ करना नही चाहता । दिमाग हो तो साफ करूं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ऐसी बातें क्यों करते है। क्या पता है किस के दिमाग मे क्या है। ऐसी बातों में न पड़िये।

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी . उन्होंने कहा है

> "If the attitude of the Government is that our demand cannot be conceded, then we have no choice but to strike. But if they settle our disputes, we shall not go on strike. If our movement is politically motivated, we would not have taken this decision."

यह साफ उन्होंने कहा है और श्री डांगे ने काफी तफसील के साथ इस चीज मे मन्त्री महोदय को और सारे देश की जनता को आगाह किया है।

और एक चीज मे कहना चाहता हू कि ट्रेन्स कैंसिल कर के जो साधारण पैसेंजर्स या जनता को मजदूरो के खिलाफ करने की कोशिश हो रही है, मैं उन से कहूगा इस कोशिश को छोड दे। सवाल है कि जितना भ्रष्टाचार और जितना भी पिलफरेज या और चीजें हुई हैं रेलवे मे और जो उनका नकारापन रेलवे बोर्ड ने साबित कर दिया है कि देश मे न कोयला और न इस्पात कारखानों को कोयला पहुचा सके, यह सारी चीजे अपना नकारापन लोगो के सामने साबित न हो इसलिये वह चाहते है कि हड़ताल की आड़ मे उन सारे अपने गुनाहो को छुपा ले।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आपको पता लगा है कि रुकावट कैसा दुख देती है ।

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी : तो अपने गुनाहों को छुपाने के लिए वह यह चाहते है कि देश में हडताल हो, जब कि मजदूर हड़ताल नहीं चाहते ..... (**व्यवधान**)

आज लोगों को एम० आई० एम० ए० मे, डी० आई० आर० मे गिरफ्तार कर के हडताल रुक सकती हो तो आपने देख लिया कि 1960 की हडताल मे लोगों को गोली से मारा गया लेकिन हडताल नही रुकी । 1968 मे 55,000 लोगो को गिरफ्तार किया, निकाला गया, लेकिन हडताल नही रुकी। क्योंकि हडताल के बाद 27 साल की आजादी के बाद भी जो सरकार न अन्न दे सके, न कोयला दे सके, न तेल दे सके कोई सामान न दे सके ठीक दाम पर वह यह कहे कि यह पोलिटिकली मोटिवेटेड है, कुछ उचित नही लगता । अगर आज गेहू मागना, चावल मागना पोलिटिक्स है तो हम यह पालिटिक्स करेंगे और डट कर करेंगे । आप ऐसे कह रहे है कि जैसे सारा सामान हडताल न होने से पहुच ही जाता । लेकिन हडताल की नोटिस के बाद ट्रेन्स को कैंसिल किया जा रहा है । लोगों को बेवकूफ बनाने के कुछ तरीके होते है लेकिन हर दफ़ा नही चलते । इसलिये मंत्री महोदय तमाम चीजों को छोड कर, नौकरशाहो के चक्कर मे न आकर वह आज राष्ट्रीय पैमाने पर सोचे कि रेलवे कर्मचारी अगर हडताल करता है तो वह हडताल सिमट कर नही रहगी रेलवे तक, बल्कि उसकी आच डिफेंस, पी० ऐंड टी० और तमाम कर्मचारियो के बीच मे जायगी । और मै श्री गोपालन जी की उस बात को दोहराना चाहता हूं जो उन्होंने कहा कि यह सारे देश की हडताल होगी जो देश के लिए अच्छी न होगी । इसलिये जो उनकी बोनस के बारे मे डिमान्ड है आप उसको मान ले । आई० एन० टी० यू० सी० ने भी अचानक अगड़ाई ले ली और कहा कि बोनस मिलना चाहिये ।

[श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी]

अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपके इन्साफ़ पर मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि जो हवाई जहाज बनाये वह बोनस के हकदार है एच०ए०एल० में। लेकिन जो जहाज चलाये वह नही। जो लोकोमोटिव बनाये, जो टैंक बनाये उसको बोनस नहीं मिलेगा। ऐसा क्यों। जब जहाज बनाने वाले को बोनस मिल सकता है तो लोकोमोटिव और टैंक बनाने वाले को भी बोनस मिलना चाहिये।

पब्लिक अन्डरटेकिंग्स और डिपार्टमेंट्स अन्डरटेकिंग्स की बात की जाती है। रेलवे कर्मचारियों को, डिफ़ेंस और पी० एण्ड टी० को बोनस इसलिये नही मिलेगा कि वह पब्लिक अन्डरटेकिंग्स नहीं है, बल्कि डिपार्टमेंटल अन्डरटेकिंग है। ऐसा मालूम होता है कि विधि ने जब पैदा किया तो लिख दिया था कि तुम डिपार्टमेंटल अन्डरटेकिंग में जाओगे इसलिए बोनस नही मिलेगा। कोई रीज़न नही है, सिर्फ़ जबरदस्ती है कि आपको बोनस नही मिलेगा। इस दलील को कोई मानने को तैयार नही है।

दूसरी चीज यह है कि पब्लिक अन्डरटेकिंग और डिपार्टमेंटल अन्डरटेकिंग में पेरिटी होनी चाहिए। एक नेशनल वेज पालिसी होनी चाहिये। क्लासिफिकेशन ट्राइब्यूनल या ऐक्सपोर्ट कमेटी क्लासिफ़ाई कर ले, अगर डिफेंस मिनिस्ट्री दे सकती है उसके ऊपर सैंक्शन हो सकती है, हाई कोर्ट का जज प्रीमाइड कर सकता है तो सैंक्शन हो गया। रेलवे में क्या बात है? रेलवे बोर्ड के चेयरमैन नाराज़ है क्या। उन की नाराज़गी न देखें। कभी यह भी सोचा क्या होगा? वरना उनका तो एक ही मुद्दा है कि मंत्री बदनाम हो या और कोई बदनाम हो, वह चलने चाहिये। यह जो रेलवे बोर्ड के मेम्बर हैं मुझसे कोई जाती झगड़ा नही है, मेरे मित्र हैं है किन यह जो थोड़े नीरोज़ आप ने भर्ती कर रखे है यह देश को नही चलने देंगे। आप इन नीरोज़ को दबाने के लिए हीरो जब तक नहीं बनेंगे तब तक कुछ नहीं होगा। इसलिए आप समझौता कीजिए।

आप ने लोको हड़ताल के समय समझौता किया, दिन रात मैं ने भी समझौता कराने की कोशिश की जिस से हड़ताल खत्म हो। लेकिन क्या हुआ? आश्वासन जो आप ने दिये थे आप बतायें वह पूरे हुए? क्या ब्रेक इन सर्विस नहीं हुआ। क्या वह पीनल ट्रान्सफर या विक्टिमाइज़ेशन और डी० आई० आर० के केस वापस हुए, अगर आश्वासन पूरे नही हुए तो कैसे आप आशा करते है कि शान्ति रहेगी? इसलिए मेरा आग्रह है कि आप उन आश्वासनों को पूरा कीजिए और कोशिश कीजिए। मैं प्रधान मंत्री से अपील करना चाहता हूं कि वह अपने कबीने को जरा समझाये कि जो इंटेलीजेंस से खबर आ रही है कि टेरिटोरियल आर्मी को तैयार रखे, लोगों की गिरफ्तारी निकाल दीजिए, वारन्ट निकाल दीजिए इन लोगो के खिलाफ़ जिस से हड़ताल न हो सके, यह उनकी गलती होगी? चाहे आपकी सेंट्रल इंटेलीजेंस हो या प्राविंशल इंटेलीजेंस हो या डिस्ट्रिक्ट इंटेलीजेंस हो या विदाउट प्रापर इंटेलीजेंस हो आप देख लेंगे कि हड़ताल हो गई। इस वास्ते आप इस चक्कर में न रहे।

यह कहा गया है कि ट्रेन्स को कैंसल किया गया है। यहा पर रिज़र्वेशन आफिस खुला है। कितने ही आदमी जा रहे है और रिज़र्वेशन करा रहे हैं। अखबारों में निकाल दिया गया है कि रिजरवेशन नहीं होगा। लोगो को परेशान करने से कोई फायदा नहीं होगा। जनता का समर्थन आपको भी और हमें भी चाहिए। हम चाहते हैं समझौता हो। श्री जार्ज फरनेंडीस, श्री डांगे, श्रीमती पार्वती कृष्णन जो हमारे लीडर हैं सभी चाहते हैं कि समझौता हो। लेकिन हम बाइज्जत समझौता चाहते हैं। अगर न हुआ और लड़ाई

लड़नी पड़ी तो वह आफेंसिव की लड़ाई नही होगी सैल्फ डिफेंस के लिए हम लड़ाई लड़ेंगे पूरी ताकत के साथ लड़ेंगे।

श्री रेड्डी ने बहुत राष्ट्रीयता का उपदेश दिया है और पाकिस्तान का भी उस उपदेश में जिक्र किया है। मैं उनको बताना चाहता हू कि शायद राष्ट्रीयता का झंडा उनको ही दे दिया गया है। और कह दिया गया है कि इसको ले कर वह घूमते फिरते रहे उनको पता होना चाहिये कि 1962 में और 1971 मे जब देश पर आक्रमण हुआ था तो रेलवेमैन एक इसान बन कर खडे हो गए थे। इस वास्ते वह उनको राष्ट्रीयता का सबक न पढाए। हम जी जान से चाहते है कि समझौता हो। आप अगर दस कदम आगे बढते है तो हम पचास कदम आगे बढने के लिये तैयार हैं। लेकिन अगर समझौता नही हुआ तो हडताल होगी और जम कर होगी।

श्री एल० एन० मिश्र : मैं बनर्जी साहब को धन्यवाद देता हू कि उन्होने दूसरे माननीय सदस्यो से कुछ भिन्न बात कही है। हम भी यही चाहते है कि समझौता हो। बनर्जी साहब मे मुलाकाते सदन से बाहर ज्यादा होती है। वह मेरे विचारों से अवगत हैं। हमने अवसर के मुताबिक हमेशा उठने की कोशिश की है। समझौता करने की हमने सदा ही कोशिश की है। जहा तक लोकोस्टाफ का सवाल है तीन हडताले हुई हैं और जो समझौता हुआ है उस में जो एश्योरेंसिस दी गई है उनको पूरा किया गया है। विकिट-माइजेशन की बात उन्होने की है, ट्रान्सफर्ज वगैरह की बात की है। हमने एक कमेटी सैट अप की है। रेलवे के इतिहास मे यह पहली बार है कि चीफ कमिश्नर आफ लेबर की अध्यक्षता मे कमेटी सेट अप की गई है। उस मे हमारे अफसर हैं और मजदूरो के प्रतिनिधि ह। सभी मिल कर काम कर रहे हैं। हम नही चाहते है कि किसी के साथ भी जरा भी ज्यादती हो। जो विक्टिमाइजेशन हुआ है उसको हम नही मानना चाहते हैं हम उनके साथ न्याय करना चाहते है। कमेटी बैठी हुई है। उस मे रेल बोर्ड के लोग प्रतिनिधियो के रूप मे है अध्यक्ष उस कमेटी के चीफ कमिश्नर आफ लेबर है। मैं अब भी कहता हू कि अगर ऐसा एक भी केस हुआ जो हमारी एश्योरेंस के अन्दर आता हो, उसकी परिधि के अन्दर आता हो तो उसको देखने के लिए मै खुद तैयार हू, चार पाच घटे बैठ कर उसको देखने के लिए तैयार है। जो आश्वासन दिया है उस से हम पीछे नहीं जा सकते है।

पहले पहल रेलवे मे इक्वेल्यूएशन और इम्प्लेमेंटेशन सैल इसी लिए कायम हुआ कि डिविजनल सुपरिंटेंडेंट से ले कर रेलवे मिनिस्टर और प्राइम मिनिस्टर तक किसी समय जब लाल बहादुर शास्त्री जी थे पडित जी ने आश्वासन दिया था और उस सैल मे जो भी बात होनी है उस पर वहा समझौता करते है।

उनकी आवाज के साथ मैं अपनी आवाज की भी जोडना चाहता हू———

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री मैकेनेकिल स्टाफ के बारे मे भी तो बताइये।

श्री एल० एन० मिश्र लोको रनिंग स्टाफ और लोकोमैन मैकेनिकल स्टाफ दोनो अलग अलग है एक नही है। दोनो के साथ दो समझौते हुए है और अलग अलग हुए हैं। लोको मकेनिकल स्टाफ के साथ मेरा समझौता नही हुआ है। दूसरे लेवेल पर हुआ है। लेकिन उसको भी मैं देखने के लिए तैयार ह। विक्टिमाइजेशन की बात होगी तो मैं उसको देखने के लिए तैयार हू। लेकिन वह समझौता मेरे साथ नही हुआ है।

जिस स्पिरिट मे हमने बातचीत शुरू की है उसी स्पिरिट मे हम इसको आगे भी जारी रखना चाहते है। हम हर सम्भव कोशिश करेंगे कि कोई समझौता हो जाए।हम आगे बढने की कोशिश करेंगे। वे अगर आगे बढेंगे तो सरकार

[श्री एस० एन० मिश्र]

की तरफ से मैं आश्वासन देता हूं कि आप हम में कोई कमी नही पाएगे। लेकिन इतना मैं जरूर कहता हूं कि जो भार हम ढो नही सकते हैं, जिस लोड को हम कैरी नही कर सकते हैं, वह मेरे लिए मुशिकल बात है। जो प्रौक्टिकल प्रोपीजीशन होगी उसको हम करेगे। आपके माध्यम से मैं रेलवेमैन से अपील करता हूं कि वे इस हड़ताल में भाग न लें।

13.27rhs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

COMPTROLLER AND AUDITOR GENERAL'S REPORT RE. GOVT. OF INDIA (DEFENCE SERVICES) FOR 1972-73, APPROPRIATION ACCOUNTS (DEFENCE SERVICES), 1972-73, CENTAL EXCISE (2ND AMDT) RULES, 1974, AND NOTIFICATIONS UNDER CENTRAL EXCISE RULES, 1944 AND GUJARAT SALES TAX ACT, 1969

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): On behalf of Shri K. R. Ganesh,

I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Report (Hindi and Engliish versions) of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1972-73. Union Government (Defence Services), under article 151(1) of the Constitution. [*Placed in Library. See* No LT-6821/74].

(2) A copy of Appropriation Accounts of the Defence Services for the year 1972-73 and Commercial Appendix thereto (Hindi and English versions). [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6822/74]

(3) (i) A copy of Central Excise (Second Amendment) Rules, 1974 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 355 in Gazette of India the 6th April, 1974, under section 38 of the Central Excise and Salt Act 1944

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the above Notification.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6823/74]

(4) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 385 (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 13th April, 1974, issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944, together with an Explanatory memorandum. [*Placed in Library See* No. LT-6824/74]

(5) (i) A copy of Gujarat Notification No. (GHN-246)-(GST-1074—(S 49)-(30)-TH published in Gujarat Government Gazette dated the 25th March, 1974 making certain amendments to Notification No. (GHN-627) GST-1070/(S. 49)-TH dated the 29th April, 1970, under sub-section (3) of section 49 of the Gujarat Sales Tax Act, 1969, read with clause (e) (iii) of the Proclamation dated the 9th February, 1974 issued by the President in relation to the State of Gujarat.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for not laying the Hindi version of the above Notification.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6825/74]

NOTIFICATIONS RE. NAVY (DISCIPLINE AND MISCELL. PROVISIONS AMDT.) REGULATIONS, 1974, NAVAL CEREMONIAL CONDITIONS OF SERVICE AND MISCELL. REGULATIONS, 1974 AND INDIAN NAVY AUXILIARY SERVICE REGULATIONS, 1973.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK): I beg to lay on the Table—

I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of each of the following Notifications under section 185 of the Navy Act, 1957:—

(i) The Navy (Discipline and Miscellaneous Provisions Amendment) Regulations, 1974 (Hindi and English versions published in Notification No. S.R.O. 37 in Gazette of India dated the 26th January 1974.

(ii) The Naval Cermonial, Conditions of Service and Miscellaneous (Amendment) Regulations, 1974 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.R.O. 113 in Gazette of India dated the 6th April, 1974.

(iii) The Indian Naval Auxiliary Service Regulations, 1973 (Hindi version) published in Notification No. S.R.O. 124 in Gazette of India dated the 31st April, 1974.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the Notification mentioned at (1) above. [*Placed in Library See* No LT-6826/74]

REVIEW AND ANNUAL REPORT OF HINDUSTAN COPPER LTD., CALCUTTA FOR 1972-73

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHR SUKHDEV PRASAD): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(i) Review by the Government on the working of the Hindustan Copper Limited, Calcutta for the year 1972-73.

(ii) Annual Report of the Hindustan Copper Limited, Calcutta for the year 1972-73 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-6827/74]

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY-GENRAL: Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary General of Rajya Sabha: --

(i) I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on Tuesday, the 23rd April, 1974, adopted the following motion in regard to the presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Bill, 1973:—

"That the time appointed for the presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee of the House on the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Bill, 1973, be extended up to the last day of the Ninetieth Session (Winter Session) of the Rajya Sabha.".

(ii) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return here of with the Pondicherry Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1974, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 15th April, 1974, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to said Bill"

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

Fifty-eighth Report

SHRI R. K. SINHA (Faizabad): I beg to present the Fifth-eighth Report of the Estimates Committee on the

[Shri R. K. Sinha]

Ministry of Information and Broadcasting-Films Part I.

13.29 hrs.

MATTER UNDER RULE 377

PILFERAGE FROM BARAUNI-HALDIA OIL PIPELINE NEAR ASANSOL

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore): With your permission, I bring to the attention of the House a very alarming report which has appeared in the press. A PTI message of April 22 from Asansol side reports:

> "Over 5000 k.l. of petroleum oil worth about Rs. 5 lakhs was stolen by some unknown persons by boring a hole in the Barauni-Haldia pipeline near here on Saturday, According to Mr. B. M. Bhat, Director Mines Safety) Eastern Zone, the Miscreants drained off the oil and carried it away in a tanker. The incident was detected yesterday. The hole has since been filled in and a police picket posted on the spot. No arrest has so far been made."

But I would like to point out to you that pilferages from this pipeline were reported two or three years ago also. I remember I has raised the matter in the House at that time, and we were assured at that time by the hon. Minister that precautionary measures would be taken to see that no opportunity was given to people to do any such thing This pipeline runs underground and it is not above ground but below the soil, and yet people are in a position to come and bore holes in that pipeline to remove the oil and just transport it away. The report further says:

> "According to Mr. Bhat, these 5,000 k.l. were carried away in a tanker."

It could not be carried away in a single tanker. 5000 k.l. of oil would require more than one tanker to be carried away. Therefore, it is an extraordinary thing. I would like to know where these tankers are procured from Who are these expert thieves or miscreants or pilferers who are able to have at their disposal a number of tankers in which they can fill this oil and take it away from the pipeline. On the face of it, it does not seem so innocent as it looks. There must be some people, I do not know who they are, connected with the operation of the pipeline, some people of the IOC organisation who must be in collusion with these thieves and miscreants. Otherwise such a thing cannot be done.

I would just point out to you what a dangerous thing it is. If some saboteur wants to destroy this pipeline, they could do it with great case. If they could make a hole in the pipeline, instead of removing the oil they may as well set fire to it and the entire pipeline would be destroyed within a short time. This pipeline was constructed after the 1962 war primarily with a view to our defence and security arrangements in the future. This is the kind of thing which is happening now. At this stage, the hon. Minister may probably say that he is collectiong the information. But I would like to know what immediate precautionary measures are going to be taken for proper patrolling for mobile patrolling of the whole length of this pipeline.

You will notice also that the news report has given the information not from their own department but from the Director of Mines (Safety). The reason is that in this Asansol area, as we all know, the Haldia-Barauni pipeline has been aligned across the colliery area which is itself another matter of scandal which has led to the Takru Commission which is going into this whole pipeline business. This oil pipeline is going across an area where there are coal mines situated. and if a fire breaks out in the pipeline, it will not be restricted only to that. A large number of coalfields or coal mines will also be enveloped.

A tremendous conflagration can take place in the whole area.

Therefore, this is a very serious matter indeed. I would like to know from the Minister if he has any more facts to add to this newspaper report, what actually has happened and what precautionary measures they are taking. It is extraordinary that not a single arrest has been made. They have carted away the oil in several tankers Nobody is arrested It must be a case of collusion I would like to know what is their information and what steps they are taking immediately to see that such cases do not recur

श्री मधु लिमये (बांका) अध्यक्ष महोदय, जब कभी बरौनी हल्दिया पाइपलाइन का मामला उठता है, तो मन घृणा और गुस्से से भर जाता है, क्योंकि शुरु से आखिर तक इस में इतने बड़े पैमाने पर घपले हुए हैं कि जिन की जांच अभी तक पूरी नहीं हो पाई है । यह लाइन जिस कोलबेल्ट से गई है, उसके बारे में इस सदन की कमेटी ने अपना यह निष्कर्ष दिया है कि इस पाइपलाइन के कारण 350 करोड़ रुपये का कोयला निकालना असम्भव हो गया । अब उस कोयला का दाम और बढ़ा है—700 800 करोड़ रुपये उस का दाम हो गया होगा । इस की एलाइनमेंट के सम्बन्ध में उस समय भारतीय विशेषज्ञों ने जो राय दी थी उस को ठुकरा कर विदेशी कम्पनियों की सलाह पर इस तरह का एलाइनमेंट किया गया जिस के बारे में पब्लिक अंडरटेकिंग्ज कमेटी ने कहा था

"The object reliance on foreign companies went to the extent of rejecting outright the expert opinion of Government's own mining engineers".

मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या इस इलाके में पूरी पाइपलाइन भूमिगत जमीन के नीचे है, या उस का कोई हिस्सा जमीन से ऊपर भी है । मैं ने पूरी पाइप लाइन के एलाइनमेंट का अध्ययन नहीं किया है । कभी कभी नदी-नाला क्रास करते समय पाइप लाइन जमीन से ऊपर भी हो सकती है । क्या कोई ऐसा हिस्सा भी है, जहां यह पाइप लाइन जमीन के नीचे नहीं, बल्कि उसके ऊपर से जाती है, जिसके कारण उस में छेद करना आसान होता होगा ? पाइप लाइन में छेद किया गया और उस में से तेल निकाल कर टैंकर में डाला गया । मुझे तो ऐसा लगता है कि पाइप लाइन पर काम करने वाले जो अधिकारी लोग हैं, उन में से कोई न कोई जरूर इस रैकेट में फंसा होगा, और इसी कारण इतना बड़ा चोरी का काम करने में काम करने में इन लोगों को सफलता मिली है ।

जैसा कि अभी श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त ने कहा है, यह आश्चर्य की बात है कि यह जानकारी डायरेक्टर आफ माइन्ज सेफ्टी से, या उसके कार्यालय से, देश को मिल रही है । यह समझ में नहीं आ रहा है कि इस बारे में यह मंत्रालय क्या कर रहा है ।

इस पाइप लाइन के मामले में बड़े घपले हैं । दो बार यह मामला प्रिविलेजिज कमेटी में गया है और मंत्री, श्री पी० आर० नायक तथा श्री खेरा ने माफी मांगी है । मंत्री महोदय इस घटना के बारे में पूरे तथ्य सदन के सामने रखें । वह यह भी बतायें कि इस पाइप लाइन की रक्षा के लिए क्या समुचित कदम उठाया गया है और पश्चिमी बंगाल और बिहार आदि जिन जिन राज्यों में से यह पाइप लाइन गुजरती है, उन की सरकारों से इस बारे में क्या सहयोग लिया जा रहा है । इस बारे में वह विस्तार से बयान दें, तभी इस सदन का इस विषय में संतोष होगा ।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHANAWAZ KHAN) At the outset, I would like to state that this pipeline is carrying not a finished product but it is a crude oil pipeline

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE We know the meaning of 'petroleum oil'

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN· It is taking crude to Barauni.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Petroleum oil means that.

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN: During the early hours of 21 April, it was observed that the pressure had fallen very low. Immediate steps were taken to locate the actual spot where the incident had taken place. It was found that a quarter inch whole had been drilled in the pipeline. On the spot were found some chisels, and hammers and obviously somebody had done it.

SHRI INDRAJI GUPTA: what is the thickness of the pipeline?

श्री मधु लिमये : वह हिस्सा जमीन के नीचे था या ऊपर था ;

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN: It is generally below the ground. According to information available to me, the spot is 17 km from Asansol in the direction of Calcutta. The loss of crude oil is estimated between 11 and 15 kilolitres, not 500 kl. The cost if it would be between Rs. 7000 and Rs. 10,000. We do not know whether any tankers were used but it is unlikely that any tanker was used for this purpose. Anyhow we have lodged a report with the police immediately and the police are taking necessary steps. They have already posted police pickets on the spot and they are patrolling the line to ensure that there is no recurrence of this trouble.

श्री मधु लिमये : यह नहीं बताया है कि वह हिस्सा जमीन से ऊपर था या नीचे था।

श्री शाहनवाज खां : इस बात पर इन्फॉर्मेशन मेरे पास नहीं है।

MR. SPEAKER: Later on you should come with some more information on this.

श्री मधु लिमये : मंत्री महोदय सारे तथ्य इकट्ठे करके बाद में वक्तव्य दे दें।

MR. SPEAKER: I have already asked has that when more detailed information is available he should come.

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN: What more information, Sir? I said that the pipe was underground.

MR. SPEAKER: Members are exercised about this When the result of the enquiry comes before you you can give more information at a later stage. When an enquiry is made new facts may come to your notice; you may share them with the House.

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN: Certainly, Sir. But for the information of the hon. Members I should like to say that the pipe was underground; it was dug up. The thickness of the pipe is quarter inch.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: The diameter of the hole is also quarter inch?

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN: Yes.

13.39 hrs.

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*DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1974-75— *Contd.*

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

MR SPEAKER: The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demand Nos. 18 to 23 relating to the Ministry of Defence for which 5 hours have been alloted.

DEMAND No. 18—*Ministry of Defence*

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceding Rs. 1,24,39,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 20,94,35,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President to ocmplete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Ministry of Defence'."

DEMAND No. 18—*Defence Services—Army*

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs.

*Moved with the recommendations of the President.

10,32,02,18,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Defence Services—Army'."

DEMAND No. 20—*Defence Services Navy*

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved·

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 91 17,01,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Defence Services—navy'."

DEMAND No 21—*Defence Services—Air Force*

MR SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 319,08,31,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Defence Services—Air Force'."

DEMAND No. 22—*Defence Services—Pensions*

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved·

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 63,75,83,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Defence Services—Pensions'."

DEMAND No. 23—*Capital Outlay on Defence Services.*

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,97,39,41,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Defence Services'.'

Hon. Members present in the House who desire to move their cut motions may please do so.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Jainagar): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced to Re. 1"

[*Failure to increase the proportion of promoted officers equal to those of the directly recruited officers in the Indian Armed Forces.* (1)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced to Re. 1."

[*Failure to democratise the structure, functioning and internal living of Armed Forces by creating more fraternal conditions between the officers and jawans.*(2)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need for immediately increasing the salary and dearness allowance of the Armed Forces particularly of jawans to totally neutralise the rise in cost of living.*(3)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need for having comon mess. playgrounds and cultural activities for jawans and owcers to creat more affinity* (4)]

SHRI R. R SHARMA (Banda)· I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced to Re. 1"

[*Failure to arm the defence forces with nuclear weapons.*(5)]

[Shri R. R. Sharma]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to increase the salary of armed forces personnel particularly of jawans due to high price rise.(6)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Inadequate diet allowance for boys of the Sainik School, Kunjpura, Karnal resulting in starvation and poor health of boys (9)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs 100."

[Need to revise pay scales of teachers of Sainik Schools (10)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs 100."

[All round deterioration in the working of Sainik Schools.(11)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs 100."

[Need to tone up the efficiency of Sainik Schools.(12)]

MR. SPEAKER. The cut motions are also before the House. Shri Samar Mukherjee.

SHRI SHMAR MUKHERJEE (Howrah): There is no Minister.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI J. B PATNAIK): I am here; the hon. Minister will be coming in a few minutes. *(Interruptions)*

13 40 hrs.

[MR DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) Regarding the procedure, I want to seek a clarification. We have given notices regarding the atrocities committed....

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER. We do not go back to that.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I want to raise a procedural point.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You should have raised it before

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE: I am not raising the issue.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I can permit if it relates to this item but not to any other item.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE I am not raising that issue at all

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If it is relating to this item, I am prepared to listen

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Why do you put down those who respect the rules?

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If it is a procedural point relating to this particular item, I am prepared to listen to you. But, when you want to raise something else, a matter which is already over, it become irregular.

SHRI H N MUKERJEE (Calcutta—North-East): I just wanted to find out from you, whether you had any intimation from the Minister of Defence that he was unable to be present to begin with. This kind of thing has been going on from month to month in this particular Parliament, over and over again The Chair should do something to put this down and ensure that the Minister is here They are in a position to anticipate, if the programme is delayed, and they should be here

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I think Members have already expressed their unhappiness in very clear and very strong terms. There is no necessity for me to add anything more.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, I want to raise a point of procedure to be followed about....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: About which item?

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE: Let me make it clear that I am not taking advantage of this change of authority

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You may take advantage. I am never afraid of any Member trying to take advantage of me, because I can take care of myself.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I would like to mention one point. You can pass it on to the persons concerned. We have submitted a number of notices. We have given a number of notices. Some of the notices relate to the atrocities committed on weaker sections. For those of us who want to observe the rules of the game, there is no other way. We just keep quiet. We gave ten or fifteen notices Please let us know, what happens about these notices and at what stage can we get up and seek clarifications. When will you permit us to raise this issue?

श्री मधु लिमये (बांका) : मैं केवल इतना कहना चाहता हूं कि जो शुक्रवार को हाउस का अगले सप्ताह का बिजनेस रघुरमैया जी रखते थे उस समय हम लोगों को कुछ न कुछ बातें उठाने का मौका मिल जाता था। अब इस अधिकार को भी छीन लिया गया है तो अब यह जो मुद्दा उठाना चाहते हैं उसके लिए क्या रास्ता है, क्या चारा है ? आप मानते हैं कि यह महत्वपूर्ण मामला है। तो इसके लिए कौनसा प्रोसीजर होगा ?

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: May I say, in the first place, your raising this point itself is highly irregular because we have already started one business and you raise something else in between. Anyway, I have allowed you because I do not want you to have a feeling that I am trying to suppress you I am not here to suppress anybody With regard to the selection of these notices, in the first place, I would like to say that when the Speaker is here, he makes the selection, and therefore, he is the best person to answer and not I, at the moment Secondly, the Speaker is not bound to give any reason because after all, it is his decision, it is a subjective decision I can only say that any human being faced with a large number of notices has to exercise his judgment. If a case has figured in the House more than ones, naturally that does not have priority in relation to a new matter which is more urgent, which is more important. It is a question of subjective decision You may question that But somebody has to take the decision at one time, and that authority has been given to the Speaker That is all I can say

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE: I was seeking a clarification about the stage at which we can raise the issue by seeking permission.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: In the first place, I would say that it is irregular to raise that issue on the floor of the House here. At no stage can you raise it here. You can meet the Speaker in his chamber and you can raise it there.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I want to know when I can raise it here, not in the chamber.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I personally feel, and I have said it many times, that our rules in many respects have become out-dated and out-moded They were made at a time when our democracy was elitist. Then the cream of the country was sitting here, a very few people and the rest of the country had mortgaged their conscience, their understanding too, to these people in whom they had faith. But now democracy in the country is much more real. It has gone to the grass roots This House does not reflect the cream of the nation, but a cross section of the nation, from the most intellectual people on earth to the most illiterate and ignorant. This

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

House is a reflection of the nation. It is a barometer of the nation. Whatever happens in any part of the country finds its immediate reflection in this House. This is a living and throbbing House, which is a true reflection of this country.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: But the barometer does not allow the mercury to rise!.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I told you that the rules are out-moded. If you are not satisfied with the decision of the Chair, it is not right for you to cross-examine the Chair here in this House itself.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I was seeking a clarification; not cross examining.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have given the clarification to you.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE (Howrah): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, this defence budget shows a further increase over the provision for last year. The tendency during all these 27 years has been that year after year the defence budget is increasing. That means that more and more of burden is being imposed on the people. Particularly when there is no immediate threat of invasion, when there is no immediate threat to the security and integrity of the country, this increase in the defence budget indicates the outlook of the Government.

This year the defence budget is placed at Rs. 1,915 crores. Last year the budget allocation was Rs. 1,600, crores which was revised to Rs. 1,753 crores. In 1972-73 the budget allocation was Rs. 1,408 crores which was revised to Rs. 1,652 crores. So, this year also the defence budget will not remain limited to Rs. 1,915 crores; it will increase still further. This shows the outlook of the Government. The expenditure in 1972 was because of some exceptional circumstances, because there was war with Pakistan. At the time of the 1972 budget it was stated by the Government.

> "It is our earnest hope and endeavour that out of the anguish and agony of the recent past will emerge a new spirit of peace and harmony in this great sub-continent so that all its 700 million inhabitants can devote their energies against their common enemies of hunger, want, disease and exploitation of man by man."

Now, this is completly forgotten. This whole background in which this budget was placed in 1972 is not the same today. In the Report presented this year it is admitted that the situation has improved. The very first sentence of this Report says:

> "The year 1973 saw further consolidation in the process of detente between the USSR and USA."

It is also admitted in the Report on Page 3:

> "During 1973, there was a general reduction of tension along the Indo-Pakistan order and except for stray incidents of firing and crossing of the line of control by the Pakistani troops or by civilians, there was no major incident or clash between the troops, and the situation remained quiet."

There has been further improvement in the situation after both the Simla and Delhi Agreements and, after the recent agreement, both the Foreign Ministers and other Government spokesmen have come out openly with a statement that this is an agreement on the decision of which the prisoners-of-war transfer has taken place after the recognition of Bangladesh by Pakistan. Actually this agreement has created a basis for longstanding normalisation of the situation and peace in the sub-continent.

So, the situation is such where no such huge expenditure for defence

is necessary. On the other hand, our economic situation has further worsened. The galloping price rise, the mounting unemployment and the failure in industrial production demand more and more concentrated attention and more and more investment to help the economy. Even in this background, the defence expenditure has been increased.

Some attempt has been made in this Report to give justification to a further increase in defence expenditure. It is stated on p. 10:

> "In the interest of realistic planning it is not correct to adopt the dichotomous view which envisaged defence and development as mutually antagonistic."

In conditions of today, both environmental conditions and conditions inside the country, the situation demads full concentration in fighting poverty, unemployment and the galloping price rise. Here, the Government's entire outlook remains the same as it was in 1971. There has been no basic change.

What is the implication by alloting more money for defence? That means for any extra expenses for defence, the people are to bear the heavy burden of taxation. It implies further inflation; it implies further deficit financing. Its further implication is rise in prices. Instead of price rise being checked, it gets further intensified. The people's discontent is bound to arise against it. The logic is that the entire defence machinery and apparatus will be used to suppress the discontent of the common man. More and more, you will have to approach American imperialism for more aid and loan. That means further dependence on imperialist aid. It means, gradually, your subservience to the imperialist pressure. Your internal policies and external policies also will be influenced by that. This is the position now. That is why, Mr. Chavan has gone to attend the International Monetary Fund meetings to beg more aid from the imperialists. Now you are hobnobbing with American imperialism to get more aid.

In the Report there have been some arguments to justify the expenses; they have explained that, in order to determine the Defence needs and requirements, we will have to judge the strategic environment, and in the case of assessment of strategic environment, arguments have been advanced that the measures to counter the frontiers are not limited to north only; they are to be taken on the southern frontiers also, and in that connection the Report has mentioned the new naval base, Diego Garcia. My question is whether taking steps to counter the American new naval base in Diego Garcia by strengthening our defence measures is the proper way or not. Another argument that has been given is that America is giving arms to Iran, Pakistan and some other Middle East countries. Another argument that has been given is that China is advancing in its armed strength, it is expanding its arms production, they have tested even thermonuclear weapons whose power and capacity is bigger than ever before. Our point is that because the international situation is now more and more towards detente and the conditions in the subcontinent are more helpful for normalisation of relations, including relations with China, and also considering the fact that our entire internal economy is facing a terrible collapse, this extra allotment for Defence is just a contradiction to or not in conformity with the policy declared by the Government. By taking counter measures you cannot prevent American imperialism because in Diego Garcia they are developing not only a naval base but also an air base and giant B-52 bombers will be stationed there. That is why they are expanding their runway and are taking other measures. The Seventh

[Shri Samar Mukharjee]

Fleet and the Kitty Hawk with nuclear warheads are being mobilised there. You cannot counter that with defence measures. In that case, you will have to take the stand of joining the nuclear club. This Diego Garcia base has been opposed by all the littoral States. All the non-aligned countries have opposed it. The U.N. also have passed Resolutions against this declaring the Indian Ocean to be a zone of peace. Your main task should be not to prepare for further defence measures to counter Diego Garcia or to counter China but to put a tremendous pressure against American imperialism which is the real enemy of the whole people, including the people of India and of the entire sub-continent, so that they are forced to withdraw. Opposition to the formation of this naval base has been found even inside America. It has appeared in the press that even the British Government, after the new elections, have started rethinking whether they will grant this to America or not.

14 hrs.

All the littoral States have opposed it. In to-day's paper I saw that even the ruling Party of Pakistan has opposed this naval base at Diego Garcia. China and all other countries who are interested in maintaining the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace are also equally opposed to it. So, your main policy should be to mobilise this world opinion and force America to withdraw from Diego Garcia. Instead of that you are placing arguments that because America is developing a base, that is why our defence expenditure should be increased. It is a strange argument. You are driving the country further towards chaos and crisis. No defence measures can be strengthened if the economy collapses and if the Government takes the path of placing more and more burdens on the common masses to defend this system of exploitation and to defend the monopolists and vested interests. The more the aid you are getting from the American imperialists and the more the money Americans invest in India, the greater will be the interference by American imperialist in India. That is why more and more the Indian Government is defending the vested interests. So we are totally opposed to this policy.

I want to mention about some of the demands of the employees. There is a great discontent among the employees, particularly, of Defence Production units and since the publication of the Third Pay Commission's award, they have demanded that the discrimination against them should be removed and they demand need-based minimum and also parity with the public sector which is a common demand along with the Railway workers, and I am not mentioning that, but there are some specific demands. One is job evaluation and for that the demand is that the Government should set up an expert committee. Though in principle the Government has accepted it, the committee has not yet been set up. The technical people in Defence Production want that in that committee their representative should also find a place.

The ex-Servicemen have demanded that on 18th of December after Dacca fell the Prime Minister made a statement on the floor of the House that for ex-Servicemen a Bill will be introduced in the House so that they can get proper jobs after retirement. But that Bill has not yet come. That has not been introduced.

There is a report that the Government is thinking of placing orders for vehicles—Mr. Shukla, you must listen to this that instead of the usual order of 500 vehicles per month, the order placed on the Jabalpur vehicle factory is only for

200 vehicles. The employees fear that the order is being passed on to private Companies, particularly, Telco and if this is the situation, then you are only helping the private monopolists who garner huge profits and the defence employees will be declared surplus and retrenched. It will affect not only the Jabalpur Vehicles Factory but also other factories because parts also are manufactured in various other defence production units, so they will also be affected

There is one serious grievance of the officers' organization of Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd Nasik Division. A copy of the memorandum is with me. They have demanded a high-power inquiry committee. The officers with a monthly salary of Rs. 400 get a fixed DA of Rs. 190 and they have demanded a variable DA. But the local authorities have agreed to increase the DA by Rs 10 only. The officers have refused to accept that and in protest one day they boycotted the pay. That is the content of their complaint....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You may take it up directly with the Minister.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: The local management retaliated. The next day, when they went to take their salaries they found that their salaries were being refused to them till the 10th of December, and the local shop-keepers were asked not to give anything on credit to them. They protested; what they got was only rude behaviour from the local administration.

There are other sections of the employees..

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This could have been raised in the form of Question or under Rule 377. There are details relating to particular establishments. Please concentrate on the main issues.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE I am concentrating on the main issues.

In the Report it is stated that the Defence Forces are being used to suppres the strikes and struggles of the working class. And, in the last struggle, the Territorial Army was used against the loco running-staff And it is stated in the Report that this is one of the achievements of the Defence Forces Now in he present strike the Territorial Army is being called, the Army is being called out to be ready to be employed to suppress the railwaymen's strike. It this is the sort of the new role which the Defence Forces are called upon to play, that is to suppress the people s movements, the relations between the people and the Defence Forces are bound to be seriously affected and this is really objectionable, I should say

In the end I would suggest that the pay scales of the lower grades of all personnel of the Defence Forces should be increased.

The Government's policy in regard to strengthening our Defence Forces by neglecting the economic conditions of the people must be changed.

DR. H. P SHARMA (Alwar): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Defence for the year 1974-75 which have been presented to the House

My predecessor put forth the position that Defence outlays have been increasing year by year.

But, I would like to put the record straight by saying that even when we compare the Budget Estimates of 1974-75 with the revised Budget Estimates of 1973-74, the estimates for this year exceed those of the last year by only Rs. 162 crores.

And of this amount of Rs 162 crores a major amount Rs 135 crores, to be more exact, will be going towards the implementation of the Third Pay Commission's

[Dr. H. P. Sharma]

recommendations towards the Services.

So, if we take out this amount of Rs. 135 crores, that leaves us Rs. 27 crores only, which is the net increase over the past year's revised Budget Estimate.

Now, if we take the increase in the price-index, the real position would be that the actual Budget, Defence outlay, for the year 1974-75, would be less than that provided for in the last year. It is because the price-index has risen by such a substantial margin that even Rs. 27 crores cannot really cope with it.

So, these are some of the financial constraints under which we have got to examine the present Demands of the Ministry of Defence.

It has turned out, Sir, that Planning for Defence is really an exercise for 'Planning at Marginal Levels' if I may say so. I am not talking about the present Defence outlay sppecially but generally speaking the pay and allowance usually take up about 40 per cent of all the allocations. Rations, petroleum, oil, lubricants, other miscellaneous items, together with transportation charges account for another 17 per cent.

Added to it is another 30 per cent for the stores expenditure. Why I am bringing out these figures is that this 75 per cent of the expenditure under defence is directly tied down, in proportion to the number of people employed in the Defence Services, is an innealutic demand and it cannot be reduced. That is the point I wish to bring to your notice.

Out of the remaining 25 per cent, there are other projects which continue from year to year. They take a substantial amount. So, what it really leaves for any fresh plans and projects is a very small percentage of it. Among these defence constraints I would like to bring out first, is the requisite formulation of a realistic defence policy. We should have a correct and precise assessment of the threat that face this country not only in to-days context but in the years to come also. That means we should have a concurrent assessment of formulations not only for the present but for at least the next seven to ten years.

If we proceed on these assumptions, one thing is clear. My predecessor just now went on to say that our defence does not need an outlay of this magnitude. If there is a threat of war then the only way to avert it is this. Deterrence is the best policy is the best insurance-against any military attack. Aggression takes place when a nation is vulnerable and the aggressor thinks that it is in its benefit to start a war.

Coming right down to what can then really be the possible threat to this country, it is this. I do not say that these impending threats are going to materialise immediately. We have to count upon one thing, that if we feel that the threats materialise, we must try to think about our defence srategy, about the simultaneous and conventional threats from Pakistan and China I am taking out the nuclear part of it—I am just confining myself to the conventional threats from these two sources.

We have entered with the Soviet Union into a Treaty of peace and friendship which has come in good stead. That still is an insurance for any such collusion. But, still, it would be prudent for us that if we are faced with a conventional war of this magnitude, then we must have the preparedness to face such a situation on our own. China has to-day about 100,000 men in Tibet. As against that, we have a force of about ten mountain Divisions.

Sir, China has about 100,000 people there as against ten divisions that we have. And a very knowledgeable expert says that these ten Divisions should be enough to provide an adequate shield to cope with if such an

eventuality should arise. That expert goes on to say that if the Chinese force is increased to 1,50,000 we should, with adequate preparedness, still, be able to cope with it. That leaves 15 Divisions out of 25 for facing Pakistan. I do not wish to introduce in this debate any idea that we are going to have any hostile activity or resumption of hostile activities with Pakistan but, still, facts are facts Especially, in Defence debate, we must have to think of all possible threats that can materialise.

Then, we are left with about 15 Divisions Pakistan is having a force of the same magnitude facing us. That really does not give us a very special safety margin. What do we do? It means that we must increase the number of Divisions which, certainly, are not sufficient. So, what we can do is this, that we should improve on the teeth and tail ratio which is 68:32 at present and we should provide more mobility, more fire-power and more augmentation of the water-crossing capability. These factors can help our 15 divisions to acquire added capability. Really, if a war should again materialise, which we do not hope, and which we do not wish would materialise, in the desert warfare, we must have a good striking force of armour and we should have a corresponding air force shield over us I have just mentioned these things, but I would also like to mention that in any confrontation with Pakistan, should such a situation arise, we should not only have good armour but medium tanks with water-crossing capabilities, self-propelled guns, fast-moving mechanised infantry etc to undertake that task

If we look up at the figures given in the Demands and the allocations under the various heads, it gives some kind of an indication about the Ministry's thinking, about what it thinks about the challenges that the country can be called upon to face. We can very well understand the Ministry's reluctance or even its difficulties in giving us more details of how the amounts or the allocations are going to be spent exactly, but then this should provide no cover for woolly thinking in the Ministry's echelons. It would be only right to expect that even if the Ministry cannot share more with knowledge this House, they should at least be clear in their minds about the kind of challenges that this country can be called upon to meet and the plans, including the long-term and short-term ones, to meet the threat assessments that they may project.

I would like to think that the challenges facing the country shall not be met by *ad hoc* solutions or near-approximations The Ministry must do exercises in thinking out and working out not only the immediate requirements but also the challenges that might come in the coming years. The Ministry's report gives us an idea about its planning for defence. It says

> The plan defines the objectives to be achieved, lays down the priorities and the methods for their achievement, provides a time-frame within which these objectives can be achieved and estimates the resources to achieve these time-bound objectives."

I think this is a good definition as good as any that can be found for a process of planning for defence. If we analyse this part, it falls into three parts. It means that the defence objectives have to be identified clearly, it again means that the nature, magnitude and configuration of threat has been visualised correctly by the Ministry, and secondly that the plan has spelt out exactly—and that includes contigency planning also—what it proposes to do to meet those threats, of course, within the ambit of the resources available to us. As regards identification of defence objectives, I shall come to it as we go a little further.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He will not have much time to come to it.

DR. H. P. SHARMA: I shall try to hurry up.

There are some other developments which have really complicated the situation here. There has been a sizable induction of naval forces, outside naval units, in the Indian Ocean; noticeably those of the United States. Especially the United States has declared about its intention to put up a modern naval base at Diego Garcia, and this has really complicated the situation, and this has been done in the face of the UN General Assembly resolutions, repeated resolutions, and in the face of almost the combined voice of all the literal States

There are some other retrograde steps complicating the Indian security considerations China is still somehow not reconciled to the new situation. Even at the tripartite ..

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He had referred to China and Pakistan before.

DR. H. P. SHARMA: I am saying something else now. The tripartite agreement was welcomed all over the world, but it was only China which somehow had not come out with....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: They have welcomed it now.

SHRI NOORUL HUDA (Cachar): They have welcomed it.

DR. H. P. SHARMA: The Chinese News Agency has again charged us with still detaining the Pakistani prisoners of war forgetting that the agreement was precisely for settling that matter.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This should be discussed during the debate on the External Affairs Ministry's Demands. What defence implications are there?

DR. H. P. SHARMA: This is the threat which I have mentioned for what it is worth nothing.

Talking about Pakistan, we will be making a serious mistake if we do not see the improvement that the Pakistani forces have made since 1971. They have changed their system of command. They have constructed a series of airfields near the Rajasthan border. One constraining factor with them, the presence of Bengalis in their units, is no longer there. These are some of the factors which the Defence Ministry must take into account while evaluating or assessing the threat from that side.

About the Rajasthan part of the frontier, I would like to make one submission. The border between India and Pakistan on the Rajasthan side is undemarcated. It consists of desert area. There is a marked difference between the two sides of the border. On the Pakistan side, they have been able to use the canal-waters. They have built cantonments. They have undertaken a series of lateral road works. But on our side, there is an entirely different picture. Should not this country or Government look at it from the national point of view? Why should one think that it is the Rajasthan State's responsibility? This is a responsibility directly pertaining to the country's security problem. When Government spend money in Ladakh and NEFA, why should we put this to the State's account here in Rajasthan? Why should this not be looked at in the national perspective?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: With that issue of a local note, you must close.

DR. H. P. SHARMA: Another retrograde factor has been the supply of modern sophisticated arms to our neighbours...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Your reference to the tripartite agreement did the trick. Please conclude unless you want to take all the time of your

party. That is between you and Shri Raghu Ramaiah.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): How much time does he want?

DR. H. P. SHARMA: Another ten minutes.

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: That is all right.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is your party's time.

DR. H. P. SHARMA: The problem to which I was going to draw your attention is the supply of modern sophisticated arms to small neighbours in the West Asian region. I will mention Abu Dabhi, for example. What exactly is its population? It is less than a hundred thousand.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Less than ten thousand if my information is correct. They may have as many Mirages.

DR. H. P. SHARMA: They have 32. The training of the forces is done by the Pakistani forces. This kind of incursion of modern sophisticated arms, where obviously there is no need for them, is a thing we must guard against.

Then there is the question of Iran. We are building some healthy bridges with Iran. There is the projected visit of the Prime Minister coming up. We do hope that the arms that have been supplied to Iran, which are very substantial, will not be misused.

Thinking strategically, we must still take into account the at least 4 billion dollars worth of arms have been negotiated for or are being bought by Iran.

As for the threat from Pakistan, I would like to quote one statement of Mr. Bhutto. Speaking before the People's Party, he said:

"Some people say that Pakistan is weak. But Pakistan will prosper. If I am alive, we will take revenge".

How much of this is rhetoric, how much of it is a hangover from his commitment that he would wage a thousand-year war against this country? One can understand some of the compulsions that he has to use this kind of language before his countrymen. But the threats cannot be disregarded. They must be taken into consideration because he has repeated himself along these lines over and over again. Speaking a couple of months before he said that the 'present regime of Pakistan is spending much more on military preparations for defence than either Ayub Khan or Yahya Khan's Government in the past.' Giving reasons for increase in expenditure he went on to say, "India had not reconciled itself to the creation of Pakistan and secondly no other nation in the world has lost so much of territory." The motive that he attributes to this country does not hold water with any person with a realistic assessment of the situation. It is not in the interest of this nation to work for dismemberment of Pakistan or damage Pakistan in any sense. But we have been hearing bellicose voices from other sources also, like that of Pakistan Defence Secretary that they were starting people's militia and things like that. Still I should like to think that these statements were made more for internal consumption in a situation where the civilian Government does not find itself on very sure grounds.

We must also remember that there had been significant additions to its military strength. They have had TU-16 bombers and surface missiles from China. their tank strength has increased They have now four more divisions than they had at the time of Bangla Desh struggle: two divisions which were there and addition of two further divisions. These are very substantial additions to the strength of Pakistan. But there was

[Dr. H. P. Sharma]

one welcome development. Whatever it may mean yesterday's newspapers carried a UNI despatch from Islamabad which went on to say that the U.S. military base on Diego Garcia island was a threat to the countries of the Indian Ocean area. That is certainly an advance in Pakistan's position. If this is an indication of that Government's policy and of what they are going to do in the future, this healthy development must be welcomed

Coming to the requirements of our three Forces I should like to say that we should increase the mobility and fire power of the ground and airborne troops of our Army. When we fought in Bangla Desh our strategy was to stage a lightning campaign in Bangladesh and fight a defensive war on the western front. With that chapter closed changes in our strategy must be reflected in our perspective planning. One requirement of our Army has been discussed in this House again and again and that is the need of armoured personnel carrier. The United States have given to Pakistan on whatever terms it may be about 300 APC. We do not know how much we have; but we are interested in being assured that the Government is aware of this and that they shall make adequate provisions for it. I should like that our Defence Production department which has been working so well should show to the country that they could come out with a suitable APC model.

About the Air Force I want to say that we have really no bombers, the type which can tackle the Phantoms and Mirages, that kind of fighter-bombers. Our gnat is doing well and in the coming years we would continue to depend on it for close ground support We are fabricating Mig 21 and 21 M also, which will provide us with our interceptor-force. There is one limitation about Mig 21. It is really an interceptor rather than a fighter-bomber We really do not have the type of aircraft we would need by way of a Deep Penetration Strike air craft—the DPSA that we should have. Mig 21 is a good plane but it is only an interceptor plane. Its combat radius during war time is supposed to be 100 miles. That certainly cannot do the job that a real DPSA would be doing. Sir, there are so many aircrafts like Mirage, Jaguar etc. which can do the job for us Perhaps, here the Soviet Union can do something. That would also help us in having aircrafts from the same country Last month, our Air Chief Marshal Shri O P Mehra said that there are no plans for acquiring deep strike aircrafts That means, as of today, we do not have something which we really need very basically. I do not have to say what Pakistan has, Mirages etc. Their radius of combat is much more.

Then, I would like to mention about the requirements of our Navy. In regard to Navy, it was only after the 1971 War that we realised how much importance it has or what kind of valuable shield it has been providing to us. But the truth of the matter is, we really do not have a Navy to measure up to the tasks or responsibilities which we are entrusting to it. It is precisely for this reason, the Ministry should be very clear about the small allocation that they have, how they are going to divide the allocation, that is, within the limited allocation, how they are going to divide it It is of great importance. There is the question of providing replacements to obsolete sky hawks of Vikrant. We have been debating this over and over again, and yet, there is no clear answer yet Perhaps Harriers can replace this I do not know what are the constraints, whether they are available, whether they are too expensive and we cannot afford it. But, somehow, Vikrant with the present sky hawks will certainly not be able to do justice or undertake the responsibilities which you want to entrust to it.

Then, another arm in which we are lacking, about which we must take immediate decision is in regard to naval reconnaissance planes. Unless you exactly know, what is that confronts us in the ocean what kind of threat is facing you. unless you have reconnaissance planes, there is absolutely no way to know what kind of shield or what kind of defence postures we can take. All we have to-day is, we are employing obsolete constellations and even they are unarmed. What does it amount to? Unarmed slow constellations go out and they cannot strike. Even if there is a submarine or any hostile naval unit in the neighbouring waters, they cannot do anything about it All they can do is to report back to the naval base and wait for something to be done. This, certainly, is not the best practice of waging a modern war.

These are some of the requirements. Since you have asked me to conclude, I would like to mention just one other thing. namely. defence production. The Department of Defence Production has been doing an excellent job and it has given us confidence with increasing self-reliance. It has started new ways of thinking and has achieved self-reliance to a great extent. But, there are other things in regard to which perhaps the Ministry or the Department of Defence Production could do more. We have been talking about working out a strike tank for the 1980s. We are told that our Avadi factory is only working at 50 per cent of its capacity. Our need for armed personnel carriers, our need for tanks, is still there. I do not know what are the constraints, why Avadi factory should be working at 50-60 per cent of its capacity. It is time, we look into it. There are two or three things which I mentioned, tanks for the 1980s or advance strike aircrafts. These are the things on which R&D can do something. Some solution has to be found.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore): Mr. Deputy-Speaker. Sir the first point that I would like to-make is, the presentation of these Demands by the Ministry of Defence should have been accompained, in their report or in any other appropriate from, by some comprehensive statement on what are the objectives now of our defence policy. Simply to say that our job is to defend our borders against possible threats from the North and the West is a formula which we go on repeating year after year. But, as other friends have pointed out already, the situation today has changed considerably. The situation, defence-wise is not what it was in 1948 or 1965 or 1971. Surely, there has been some change, which anybody can understand, especially after the Bangladesh war.

Although the Report speaks about the benefits or the fruits of *detente* not reaching our country, or our continent, to the extent to which it has influenced Europe, I would say that this is an incorrect way of looking at the whole thing. The whole point is that certainly the currents of *detente* have reached our sub-continent. This is for the first time since independence that some positive steps have been taken to normalise the situation on the sub-continent and the recent tripartite agreement between India, Bangladesh and Pakistan is a welcome step in that direction, which everybody has welcomed.

It is precisely at this moment, when the possibility of detente has begun to develop, it is not just an accident that the issue of Diego Garcia has come about. So, we must have a comprehensive outlook on this problem. An imperialist power which has been routed from Vietnam, which suffered a reverse in Bangladesh when it tried to intervene with its Seventh Fleet, it has come up with its attempt to have a base at Diego Garcia at this moment when, for the first time, the possibility of a normalisation of relationship and a durable peace on the sub-continent has begun to appear. I have no time; otherwise, I could quote from a long time the various spokes-

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

men of the American administration, and the American armed forces, giving evidence before their Congressional Committees, who have said clearly what is the purpose of Diego Garcia I will just quote two or three examples One is US Navy's top Admiral, Elmo Zumwalt, who told the Congress on 20th March, that

> 'the main reason he wanted to convert the British a toll of Diego Garcia into a US Indian Ocean military base was 'to provide the ability to influence events in that area' and 'the capability to deploy our military power in the region is an essential element of such influence'"

He said it clearly Then I come to the testimony of the State Department's Director of Bureau of Political-Military Affairs, Seymour Weiss On the 6th March he said before the Sub-Committee of the House of Representatives:

> "In our judgement, a US presence in the Indian Ocean should contribute to a deterrence against the likelihood that force or a threat of force might be employed by others"

I might mention that earlier he has admitted that the USA would have gone ahead even if there were no Soviet presence in the Indian Ocean without any qualification whatsoever He said that such a military presence provided the diplomatic level He added:

> "A military presence can support effective diplomacy without its ever having to be used We are confident that a continued presence of a US force in the Indian Ocean will have a salutary effect by underscoring our strategic mobility and thus by being in an effective position to give strength to our diplomatic efforts to further our national interests"

I can quote the statements of many other responsible American spokesmen

So, while we are concerned with the west and the north traditionally, it is not an accident that this development has appeared in the south. Of course, we should not conjure up the vision of a big US military threat to our country But what was our experience with the Seventh Fleet? What was our bitter experience during the war in Bangladesh? We know that in addition to this stationary base at Diego Garcia, they made it quite clear that a task force of the American Navy will continue to sail about in the Indian Ocean. The *Kitty Hawk* attracted a lot of attention It has been withdrawn, no doubt, but it would be replaced by some other vessels

Therefore what I say is that there is no apparent appreciation by the Defence Ministry, in the documents provided to us, in the papers supplied to us, of the new strategic environment in which our defence policy has to be worked out I must say that it is a very anomalous thing to find that just at the moment when the Americans are setting up this Diego Garcia base, we are relying on them and on their equipment to set up a sophisticated radar and communication system on our northern borders. That has been extolled a lot in this Report, what is called, technically the Air Defence Ground Environment System on our northern and western borders.

This equipment. I know, was promised long ago. In between, it did not come because the Americans put an embargo on it Now, the embargo has been lifted and we have taken advantage of that. We are supposed to be using that to equip our borders Does it not seem a bit strange to you? I do not know whether any other non-aligned country would take a risk of this kind I would tell the Defence Minister that he must assure this House, in view of the developments

that are taking place in the Indian Ocean and all around that, first of all, this equipment which is being supplied to us from Americans must be thoroughly tested by our own people, they must make sure that it is perfectly reliable and will prove reliable in a time of emergency and he must also assure the House that its operation, its manning, its maintenance, everything, must be hundred per cent Indian and that no kind of American experts or American advisers or other people will be associated with it.

Who can trust their *bone* gdesp On the one hand, they are boasting the fact that they want Diego Garcia base to be there in order to influence the littoral countries of which India is the lagest and at the same time, we are depending on their radar equipment to be set up along our borders. Of course, intelligence reports will be made available to them. It is obvious.

The second point that I wish to make is this. I have raised this point on previous occasions also. I am getting more and more disturbed by the effect that will be there on the Army morale—I am not talking about civilian morale at the moment; that is also thereby increasing the deployment of the armed forces for purposes other than the defence of the country. I am referring particularly to the fact that they have been used not merely as they used to be for many years in cases of acute communal disturbances, but now even in order to maintain peace and order when there are what are called civilian agitations or disturbances over high prices, food and so on. I know that the Minister will say, when the civil authorities or the police cannot handle the situation and the State Government asks for the help of the Army, we have to send them But he is a member of a composite Government and that Government must see to it, by its other policies that such situations do not go on increasing all the time when, ultimately, the Army is made to feel that without their intervention this Government, their State Governments, their police, their administration, cannot control the situation and that only the Army is capable of doing it.

This is a very dangerous line of development and thought if it is allowed to develop in this country. But it is going on. We have the experience of Gujarat recently before us. To me this is the most disquieting thing. The people who had been fighting the police and who were being shot down by the police welcomed the Army there with garlands of flowers, and photographs were published in the Gujarat newspapers of Army officers standing loaded with garlands from their ears downwards, surrounded by the local population. This is not the job of the Army. I think. the hon. Minister will kindly think over and ponder over the consequences of such developments if they are allowed to go on increasing.

I do not want to spell out more. But my old friend, the one and only Field Marshal we have got about whom I made certain remarks last year for which there was quite a furore created, this time also delivered himself of a speech at the Rotary Club in Bombay, particularly after these Gujarat events—it was reported in the press—in which he said clearly that the political leadership of this country cannot do the job and that a more efficient and technically qualified leadership is required So, they may come and even Babuji may not find himself there if he allows these things to go on developing

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): It can never happen in this country.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: There are many things happening today in this country which I never thought would happen in this country If he is interested, if he is a student of political history, he should study the facts that

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

in Chile, where the Army was historically and traditionally considered to be non-political, above politics, a situation developed where a part of the Army-top crossed over to the other side and he knows what happened there. Anyway, I am all for the development of a really patriotic, democratic, national-minded army here. And I consider it quite disgraceful that so many years after Independence —I would request you to look into this—the Regiments of the Indian Army are still allowed to go on celebrating and extolling the battle honours which they won prior to independence. They can celebrate the anniversaries of their Regiments; that is all right. But here in the official *Sainik Samachar*, issue after issue—I have got one here—you will find pages devoted to the celebration and extolling of battle honours pre-1947 when we were a colonial army, the British Indian Army, which was employed by the British imperialists; our men used to be sent out by the British to fight their battles. Here in the latest issue, they have mentioned about Gorkha Rifles. They must be an excellent Regiment; they must be excellent troops, no doubt. But here the battle honours in a box are given, pre-1947, beginning from 'Ali Masjid, Kabul 1879, Kandhar 1880' and so on. The script reads:

> "While north India was seething with discontent against the British rule, a number of new army units were raised among which was the Extra Gorkha Regiment ."

Then they say:

> "The young regiment was blooded soon after and went into action against Bahadur Shah in February 1858."

Are we going to go on feeding our army with this kind of stuff? Enough battle honours have been won by our men after 1947. We are proud of those. Let those battle honours be kept preserved and honoured, but not the rotten British colonial base, the expeditionary forces which are sent out against tribesmen on the frontier to China and Iraq. Those are being extolled and celebrated every year. This practice should be stopped. What kind of patriotic, national ideology can develop in our army if this kind of rotten British tradition is carried on?

I would also plead for further measures for democratisation of the structure of the army. There should be more opportunities for promotion from the ranks and serious efforts to make the relations between the officers and the men closer to each other.

My next point is about economies. Nobody wants to suggest economies which would effect the defence capability of our forces, but subject to that, I will say that this burden of nearly Rs. 2,000 crores, which is a crushing burden for our country in its present state of economic crisis, can surely be lightened to some extent if avoidable waste and unnecessary expenditure are cut down. I say that this Ministry has not come forward with any statement regarding this question. Last year all the Ministries of the Government of India were directed to effect the maximum amount of economy possible and to report on that. And the other day the statement was laid on the Table giving the replies of all the Ministries with the sole exception of the Ministry of Defence. What we have read recently in the latest Public Accounts Committee's report or in the Defence audit reports which come out from time to time does not convince us that there are no avoidable losses and no amounts mis-spent. We cannot afford this kind of thing. Every penny which is voted by Parliament for defence purposes must be accounted for properly, must be spent to the maximum benefit and advantage of the country. A lot of scandals have been unearthed by the PAC's report—I have no time to go into those things—on things like purchase of stores and buildings I know,

for example in the city of Calcutta, where the Directtorate-General of Ordinance Factories is situated, the DGOF who have got their offices located in various rented building are paying a rent of Rs. 60,000 per month which has now been raised to Rs. 84,000 per month—as rental—whereas a plot of land has been allotted some time ago for building their own office building onct for all where all the DGOF people can come and work together, that building was not put up, we are told because of lack of funds and every month Rs. 84.000 is being paid by way of rental for these buildings in Calcutta.

Then use of cars and vehicles and so on. I want to know why the Ministers of this Ministry are the only people who travel about in their own separate special planes. Every other Minister, very senior and respectable Ministers, do use the normal services of the Indian Airlines, except the Prime Minister for security reasons. That is a different matter. But, why should the Defence Minister or the Minister of Defence Production go about in special planes? I want to know that. Do they not consume aviation fuel? Is there no operational cost of these planes? Why cannot they like other Ministers use the Indian Airlines services? I cannot understand these things. Therefore, I am just indicating some directions in which economy can, must and should be practised. Otherwise, this budget....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You may be throwing a spanner.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I do not know that I am throwing a spanner. At least out of these Rs. 2,000 crores, even if Rs. 50 crores is saved, even if Rs 100 crores is saved out of it, it is something for the country.

About research and development, there are many things I wanted to ask. There is no time. I would like to know from the Minister of Defence Production what is the stage now of this long prolonged but fruitless attempts so far that we have made to upgrade this HF 24 to supersonic capability. Are we experimenting still with this Orpheus engine trying to change the engine. What are we trying to do? Mr. Sharma is correct when he said that we need to look ahead. We need a new sophisticated version of a strike aircraft. It can be done if this HF 24 can be made supersonic as it was meant to be originally, if we had not been let down by the British collaborators. What is the position regarding that? I would like to know.

Also I would like to know about the Garden Reach workshops. Briefly the report says that they are doing very well, they are diversifying their production, they have expanded, the production has gone up and the sales have gone up. Yet, in 1972-73 they made a loss of Rs 106 lakhs. I want to know what is the reason for this What steps are being taken to see that the Garden Reach workshops which is an excellent workshop does not make losses of this magnitude?

Lastly, I am surprised that nowhere in this report is there a single line mentioned even of what we are being told about everyday that there is some modification being made in the new recruitment policy for the Army. The Minister knows very well. He has already had representations made to him by various people, but I thought some explanation of it would be given here, but nothing is mentioned even. And I would say that we have to strike a sort of a balance, a compromise. I have no doubt that the traditional recruiting areas of the Army viz., Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan, Western UP, Himachal and so on naturally will continue to be very important recruiting bases. We do not deny that, but, nevertheless, the recruiting base of the Army has got to be broadened and if that is the object of this policy, we want to know more about it. There is no such thing nowadays in the modern warfare—I hope nobody will take offence to what I say—as what

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

were called traditional martial races or martial community....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I think that has been exploded.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Which does not mean much now because the modern warfare is a technological warfare and cavalry does not ride on horses now, it rides on tanks. We do not have physical hand-to-hand combat now and in the modern warfare very often you do not even see the enemy whom you are fighting. Therefore, we feel that the base should be broadened with some suitable modifications. But, there should not be misgivings created in the minds of the people of Punjab or Haryana that something so drastic is going to take place that those families that were always in the Army will suddenly find themselves totally out of it.

I would just end by reminding the House that during the 1971 war, just two days after the cease-fire, some of us got an opportunity to visit Shakargarh sector which was occupied by our Army. At that time we had gone up to the Basantar river where the last battle was fought before the cease-fire, there the most advanced forward unit was holding the bank of the Basantar river. There, we found to our surprise—at least to my surprise, the Madras Regiment—Tamil troops—were lying in trenches and fox-holes night after night being strafed from the air; for some reason or other, our planes did not turn up in that sector and these people were lying down in the ground—they were all Madras troops. That is the experience of that war.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: A tribal from the home State of the Minister himself got the highest decoration in the last war.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: People from Bengal, from Madras and from everywhere have got them.

Something has been decided here and that is being misinterpreted outside and a lot of disaffection has been created that the normal recruiting policy is being changed or it will adversely affect the people of those areas from which they were traditionally recruited.

I would like him to throw some light on it Otherwise, I do not want that this policy becomes a political issue in this country which will cause a lot of agitation, trouble and so on which might further cause a damage being done to the National Integration From that point of view, it is deplorable that no attempt has been made to explain the new recruitment policy in the Report.

That is all I would like to say because you have repeatedly rung the bell.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have a request from the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs. The Congress Members should not take more than ten to fifteen minutes I hope they will keep that in mind and cooperate.

Shri Brij Raj Singh Kotah.

SHRI BRIJ RAJ SINGH-KOTAH (Jhalawar): Sir, I shall try to abide by what you said.

14.57 hrs

[SHRI VASANT SATHE *in the Chair*]

Sir National Security is above party politics. It concerns every patriotic Indian who values India's security and sovereignty and who wishes to see that this country progresses and furthers its own interests This debate especially is a very healthy debate. Those who invoke the blanket consideration of saying that it is not in public interest to disclose this thing or that thing, I think probably are not aware of what is avilable in this world to the public or what is not available by seeking shelter behind this. They are not doing justice to this healthy

debate, and are giving answers convenient to the bureaucracy?

Much had been said about the Indian-Ocean area, especially, the base of Diego Garcia. I shall not say anything in that matter. But, I shall like to point out that the U.S., Soviet *detente* is a fact which goes much deeper than most people do realise. So far, to my knowledge, there has been no adverse comment from the U.S.S.R. So, the sooner our policy-makers realise this the better it will be. We seem still to believe that there is a Bi-Polar World which to-day, does not exist. The international situation being as it is to-day is sometimes quite alien and perplexing to our policy makers.

15 hrs. ..

Arabs and Israel have come to realise it to their cost in West Asia and so has Europe. So, I shall say how that in this South Asian region also that is realisation comes slowly. The region of greater strategic importance for this country is the Persian Gulf Area. As has been mentioned several Sheikhdoms are being armed. The neighbouring country to the West is also being armed becoming a sort of an arsenal set up by certain We tern countries and financed by oil dollars There are other countries in the Persian gulf region particularly Iran with whom we have the most fraternal ties dating back to ancient times but they have also armed to a very considerable extent. Time does not allow me to quote what they have got. But what is bothering those of us who are interested in this country's security is against whom and which unknown enemy are these arms going to be used? If utterances of certain leaders of certain States who met in Lahore recently are any guiding factors then I shall only say that this Ministry must take serious note of it. I am not naming anybody. I presume they know whom I refer to India is placed in this sub-continent by virute of its own size and its own peculiar position in international relationships in a very strategic position. With the scarce resources available to us we have to see in a most searching and scrutinising manner where our threats lie. We should try to identify them and make our estimates as to what they can be singly, jointly or in concert. After this searching enquiry we have to see what are the weapons systems that are best suited and needed for our long-term range. Will they fit into our economic base? Can we afford them? They should be of the nature that our expanding defence production base can take them on.

I shall now come to the front that has always been warm and, that is, the western front. The northern front is relatively cool both by virtue of its terrain and as far as its present political situation goes. It will remain cool also for quite some time. But on this western front, as has been mentioned earlier, we have a more or less an approximate parity with the troops that face us across the border. We have our commitments in the north and I do not think the Ministry or its various service Chiefs can afford to denude the northern front and so there is a bit of anxiety in the minds of those who value this country's security as to what should be our stance here.

I will say, Sir, that if past experience tell us anything we have to be more alert on the aspect of crisis management I shall try to explain what I mean by this. In 1962 the Chinese crossed the Thagla ridge on 8th September and their massive attack came on 20th October. So, this country had six weeks' advance notice in which to prepare but we were not prepared We could not gear up and we know the outcome of that war. In 1965 the Pakistan attack in Kutch came in the latter part of April. Their attack across the international boundaries at Chhumbs was on 1st September. Our response time was nearly four months and we all know that we just barely frustrated their designs and held them but we did not achieve any decisive victory on the field.

[Shri Brij Raj Singh-Kotah]

In 1971 we did very well although I may say we had a very long time to respond to. Our commanders, as the previous Defence report has stated were fully attuned to the will of the nation's political leadership', and we had a great success. Our Chiefs of Staff Committee acted most well and it was a lesson that was well learnt But what I want to point out is that in future, whatever operations may come are going to be a sort of "soft-fuse bomb" nature and it is not going to give this country much time to react. Therefore, keeping in view the past acts of the aggressor in the West, of surprise attack, of quick movement and holding action, we have to guard against this, and our response has to be very fast, flexible and powerful. To achieve that, I hope we have developed an adequate strike force which can do all this, combined with mobility, air support and greater fire-power than what we presently have This is the only rationale for a war of short duration.

What is worrying us, as I previously said about the arming of the Persian Gulf States is that though they cannot, will not go; and we have not ever directly gone into any conflict in this sub-continent, yet by their giving help in things like troop-carrying aircraft or helicopters or by their air forces being used to guard certain cities and bases in Pakistan, they may thereby release the Pakistan Air Force to gain local superiority or tactical superiority over the battle-fields, and that is where the crunch lies, and that is where we have to be more vigilant in this aspect and better prepared So, not complacent, and we hope that I trust the hon. Minister of Defence these things are being actively guarded against

As I mentioned earlier, the fear also lingers that Pakistan is now becoming a sort of mercenary base and their pilots are being used to fly Mirages in the Gulf Sheikhdoms. They may be manning certain technical installations and things like that, and when these mercenaries get restive or are agitated, the logical outcome or the only outlet that they have *vis-a-vis* the sub continent is our country. So, I hope the Ministry will take this into account.

Speedily going through the points that I have, for the Air Force, I feel that we have to evolve a tactic of getting the best out of what we possess, and we possess in the 'Gnat" a very fine aircraft and our policy should be to produce more of these aircraft so that we achieve local superiority by using saturation tactics. Since my time is very short, I shall now touch briefly the Navy. The Navy, I believe is on the look-out for a long-range anti-submarine warfare aircraft I do not know what aircraft they are trying to get, but the need is acute and we must have this aircraft. As regards new boats called the Seaward Defence Boats, because that is the only term that we read in the reports; I do not know what exactly they are mean to be? I presume that they are something like the petrol torpedo boats If we can develop this mosquito fleet, it will be most gratifying and in keeping with the need of our long cost because we are a poor country and cannot afford large numbers of highly sophisticated costly ships

Now I would hurriedly like to mention certain lessons that we ought to learn from the last conflagration in West Asia In the Air and Air Defence area, it has been proved that a well-sited SAM site complex is very nearly invulnerable and we must make use of it. Helicopters have been used not only for their normal jobs but for also anti-submarine work and, in places, for anti-tank work The SAMS which have most efficiently come out are the mobile SA 3, SA 6 and hand-held, man portable SA 7. The 23 mm and the 57mm anti-aircraft guns mounted in quadruple mountings have been most effective against low-lying aircraft. So I presume that we shall be having either these weapons or equivalent ones to do justice to do justice to our forces.

It is also proved in the West Asia war that well-sited SAM 21, sites are highly effective against and have greatly diminished the role of the fighter-bomber on the field of battle It is, therefore, that I mention that we have to take into account this aspect also.

Taking the Tank and Anti-Tank role, the lesson that has emerged foremost in the last war is that sophisticated highly expensive armour, the tank, is rendered quite useless with well-sited anti-tank weapons on the ground which have been used with deadly efficiency. In this range comes the family of the Sagger anti-tank missile, the Snapper, Swatter etc., and the RPG—1V.

The infantry has once again, after the introduction of tanks in 1918, emerged with the upper hand in bottle over answer So our Army Headquarters should evolve fresh tactics having a judicious mixture of offensive arms like the tank and armour and defensive arms like the anti-tank missiles mounted . on vehicles and create a situation whereby a poor country like our can effectively steam this rolling of armour.

In general. I will only say that we have to take all these lessons to heart and see that this country, by reason of its paucity of funds, will not ever lag in giving whatever the Ministry of Defence needs for the basic security and furtherance of the country's interests. Since you are about to press the bell and are not going to be lenient, I shall say 'Thank you'.

श्री रवि रतन शर्मा (बांदा) : सभापति जी, स्वतन्त्रता के पूर्व देश के नेताओं ने एक ऐसे भारत की कल्पना की थी जो केवल आर्थिक और सामाजिक दृष्टि ही नहीं बल्कि रक्षा की दृष्टि से भी सम्पूर्ण साधनों से सम्पन्न होगा, और उन्होंने सोचा था कि हम कम से कम अपनी सुरक्षा के लिये किसी के गुलाम नहीं रहेंगे । इस क्षेत्र में काफी प्रगति हुई है, इस में दो राय नहीं है । 1962 के बाद 1965 और 1971 की घटनाओं ने बतलाया कि हमारा रक्षा मंत्रालय कुछ आगे बढ़ा है, उस ने रक्षा के बारे में सोचना प्रारम्भ किया है, और सब से बड़ी बात यह कि एक बार फिर विश्व में हमारी फौजों की वीरता की धाक जमी । लेकिन हमने नौसेना के मामले में बहुत प्रगति नहीं की ।

जब नौसेना की बात आती है तो डीगो गार्सिया की बात तुरन्त आ जाती है । अमरीका और इंगलैंड ने डीगो गार्सिया में नेवल, एयर और मिलिटरी बेस बनाने का जो संकल्प किया है वह हमारे लिये अच्छा नहीं है । लेकिन श्रीमान् डीगो गार्सिया के बारे में जो रक्षा मंत्रालय की रिपोर्ट है इसमें कुछ गलतबयानी की गई है । इन्होंने कहा है कि 5 फरवरी, 1974 को इनको यह मालूम पड़ा कि डीगो गार्सिया में अमरीका अपना नेवल, एयर बेस बनाना चाहता है । यह बात सही नहीं है । इन को 1969 से यह बात मालूम थी और यह एक लेख डिफेंस मैगजीन में 1969 में छपा था जिसमें लिखा था कि डीगो गार्सिया जो भारतीय समुद्र क्षेत्र में है उसमें अमरीका व इंगलैंड संयुक्त रूप से नेवल, मिलिटरी और हवाई अड्डा बनाना चाहते हैं । इस मामले में सरकार ने जाने या अनजाने में भूल की है वह बहुत ही बड़ी गलती है, और उसको दोहराया नहीं जाना चाहिये । इस को देखते हुए श्रीमन् हमें पोर्ट ब्लेयर में, लक्षद्वीप में और दूसरे टापुओं में अपने नेवल बेस बनाने चाहिये । मैं रक्षा मंत्री से निवेदन करूंगा कि 5 और 10 साल नौसेना की तरफ अपना ज्यादा ध्यान दें, हर तरह से सोचें ।

अभी यह बात कही गई कि हम 2 000 करोड़ रु० खर्च कर रहे हैं और इसमें कुछ बचत की जानी चाहिये । तो मैं रक्षा मंत्री के बारे में किसी भी बचत का हामी नहीं हूं । रक्षा के मामले में कोई बचत करने की सोची

[श्री राम रतन शर्मा]

जाय इसकी मैं कल्पना भी नहीं कर सकता। श्रीमन्, आर्थिक क्षेत्र में हम थोड़े से पिछड़ जायें, हमारी अन्तर सामाजिक परिस्थिति कुछ उथल पुथल भी कर दे, लेकिन अगर रक्षा अपनी नहीं करेंगे तो देश की स्वतन्त्रता का प्रश्न सामने आयेगा। इसलिये रक्षा के बजट में कोई कटौती न हो और यदि ज्यादा आप चाहे तो रक्षा में और ज्यादा खर्चे करें। लेकिन किसी भी देश से किसी तरह से भी यह आशा न रखें कि अगर वहां से फ़लानी चीज नहीं आती तो फिर अपनी रक्षा करने में असमर्थ होंगे। अगर यह हमारी स्थिति रही तो वह बड़ी भयावह होगी, संकट की घड़ी होगी।

श्रीमन्, एयर फ़ोर्स के बारे में हमारी रिपोर्ट में, पेज 62 को मैं रिफ़र करना चाहूंगा जिसमें हिन्दुस्तान ऐरोनाटिक्स लिमिटेड का जिक्र है और जिसमें यह कहा गया कि हम नये प्लेन्स और इंजन बना रहे हैं। यह बात सही नहीं है। 1961 में जिस तरह के प्लेन्स और इंजन बनाये जा रहे थे, या प्रारम्भ हुए थे उस से ज्यादा हमने कोई चीज डेवलप नहीं की। बड़े ही दुख की बात है कि 1961 में एयर प्लेन और इंजन के मामले में जहां थे वहीं अब भी है और उसमें आगे नहीं बढ़े है। आज तक उसके बाद हमने कोई नया इंजन या प्लेन डिवेलेप करके नहीं दिखाया है।

1961 के समय से हमारी यह नीति चली आ रही है कि कोई भी शस्त्रास्त्र तब तक नहीं खरीदेंगे जब तक कि उसको मैनुफैक्चर करने का लाइसेंस भी हमको न मिल जाए उस देश से जहां से इसको खरीदा जाता है। इसी आधार पर मिग 21 की खरीद को डिफर किया गया यू एस के एफ 104 प्लेज के मुकाबले में। लेकिन जब हमने एस यू 7 खरीदा तो हमने मैनुफैक्चरिंग लाइसेंस पर इंसिस्ट क्यों नहीं किया? यह सुपरसौनिक फाइटर है और इसको हमने सोवियत यूनियन से खरीदा। फ्रांस का मिराज जो कि एस यू 7 से कहीं अच्छा है क्या कारण है कि उसको हमने नहीं लिया? क्या ऐसा तो नहीं है कि हम रूस पर बहुत ज्यादा आश्रित होते जा रहे हैं और कहीं ऐसा तो नहीं है कि सोवियत रशिया ने यह बात कही हो कि अगर हमने फ्रेंच प्लेन खरीदे तो वह एस यू 7 और मग मैरीज हमको सप्लाई नहीं करेगा? जो सही बात हो वह आप हमें बताएं। मैं समझता हूं कि चाहे अमरीका हो या रूस हो या दुनिया का कोई दूसरा देश हो उसके ऊपर हम ज्यादा आश्रित न रहें और अपनी राष्ट्रीय शक्ति को मजबूत करें।

पाकिस्तान ने 1971 के बाद अपनी शक्ति को काफ़ी बढ़ा लिया है। आपने अपनी रिपोर्ट के पेज 3 पैरा में इसका जिक्र किया है —

"Not only have the deficiences been fully made good; Pakistan has also augmented her Armed Forces to a level higher than what obtained during 1971....She incurs a defence burden (defence expenditure as a percentage of gross national product) which is nearly three times that of India."

पाकिस्तान हमसे बहुत छोटा देश है। आज भी हमने उसके साथ समझौता किया हुआ है, ट्रीटी की हुई है। पाकिस्तान हमारे देश से तिगुनी अपनी डिफेंस पर खर्च करता है। हमें कहा जा रहा है कि हम डिफेंस पर ज्यादा खर्चा कर रहे हैं। यह सही नहीं है। आप पाकिस्तान को देखिये। उसके अरब कंट्रीज भी काफी दोस्त हैं। हमारे भी अरब कंट्रीज दोस्त हैं। लेकिन उन्होंने तेल की सप्लाई के मामले में वह बात हमसे नहीं

की जो पाकिस्तान के साथ की । इन सब बातो को देखते हुए हमे अपनी रक्षा व्यवस्था को मजबूत करना चाहिये और इस के व्यय मे कोई कटौती करने की आवश्यकता नही है ।

हर साल पचास हजार आदमी आम्ड फोर्सिस से रिटायर होते है, पैंशन पा कर चले जाते है । उनके सैटलमेंट का प्रश्न हर साल उठता है । राज्य सरकारो को इन्स्ट्रक्ट दी जाए कि व उनको अच्छा तरह से सैटल करे उनको खेती करने के लिए जमीने दे । व क्षेत्रीय काम के आदमी रहते । जब कभी आपको उनकी जरूरत पड़ेगी आप उनको बुला सकते है ।

जो डिफेंस पर्सोनल रक्षा के काम मे लगे हुए है उनके हाउसिंग का भी प्राबलैम है । उनको आवास की समस्या बहुत विकट है । दो दो तीन तीन साल मैरिड आदमियो को मकान नही मिल पाता है । जब मकान की एलाटमेंट का समय आता है तो उनकी ट्रांसफर हो जाती है और व दूसरी जगह चले जाते है । उनके वास्ते आप बहुत अच्छा आवास का प्रबन्ध करे ताकि शान्ति के समय मे वे अपने परिवारो के साथ रह सकें ।

उनकी तनख्वाहो और एमालुमेंट्स के बार मे मैं कुछ कहना चाहता हू । आम्ड पर्सोनल और सिविल सर्वेंट्स की तनख्वाहो को आप देखें । मै कहूगा कि आर्मी आफिसर्स की पे और एमालुमेंट्स आई पी एम और आई० ए० एस० आफिसर्स से कभी किसी भी सूरत मे कम नही होनी चाहिये । इनका काम बहुत ज्यादा जोखिम का है । उनके ऊपर पूरे देश की रक्षा का भार है । आई ए एस और आई पी एस को देश के अन्दर दफ्तरो मे बैठ कर काम करना होता है । इस से आर्मी आफिसर्स की सैलेरेजीज अधिक होनी चाहिये ।

जहा तक जवानो का प्रश्न है, उनकी तनख्वाहे और एमालुमेंट्स भी बहुत कम हैं । आपको इनकी इतनी अच्छी सैलेरी कर देनी चाहिये ताकि दूसरे लोग भी इसकी तरफ एट्रैक्ट हो और फौज मे जाते समय उनको यह लगे कि हम को वहा पर वेतन कम से कम अच्छा मिलेगा । यह सही है कि फौज मे व देश सेवा के लिए जाते है और पैसे का उनके सामने कोई खास महत्व नही होता । लेकिन जब वे सेवा मे रहते है तो उनके मुकाबले के के इर मे काम करने वाले जो दूसरे लोग है उनको अगर ज्या० पैसा मिलता है और जवानो को कम मिलता है तो उसमे परेशानी पैदा हो सकती है । मेरा आग्रह है कि जवानो का वेतन उनका भत्ता साधारण सिविलियन एम्प्लायीज से ज्यादा मिलना चाहिये ।

जहा तक सैनिक स्कूलो का सम्बन्ध है कुल मिलाकर वे अच्छा काम कर रहे है । वहा पर अच्छे जवान और अफसर आपको मिलते है । लेकिन कुछ सैनिक स्कूलो की दशा बहुत खराब है । कुंजपुरा करनाल मे सैनिक स्कूल के बच्चो को बहुत कम डाइट एलाउंस मिलता है । इस तरफ आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिये । सैनिक स्कूल के शिक्षको को वेतन तथा भत्ता बहुत कम मिलता है । वह भी बढना चाहिये । बच्चो का स्वास्थ्य उनमे अच्छा हो और इस ओर आप विशेष ध्यान दें ।

रक्षा मंत्री 1971–72 मे चित्रकूट मे मेरी कान्स्टिट्यूएंसी मे गए थे । वहा पर उन्होने कालिंजर मे एक सैनिक स्कूल खोलने की बात कही थी । मै नही समझता हू कि मुझ कोई इस बारे मे मिसअंडरस्टैंडिंग हुई है । उन्होने इसके बारे मे आश्वासन दिया था । लेकिन [illegible] तरफ आज तक कोई खयाल न किया गया है । कोई काम नही हुआ है । कालिंजर एक बहुत अच्छा स्थान है । वहा पर अगर सैनिक स्कूल खोला जाए तो बहुत अच्छे सैनिक आपको मिल सकते हैं ।

[श्री राम रतन शर्मा]

बहुत से लोग द्वितीय युद्ध के समय मिलिट्री सर्विस में आए थे । उनका काम सिविल नेचर का था । बीस बाईस साल उनकी सर्विस को हो गये है । उनको अब फिर से बुला लिया गया है । लेकिन जो पुरानी सर्विस है वह उनकी सर्विस में जोड़ी नही गई है । मैं चाहता हू कि इस तथ्य की ओर आप देखे और अगर सभव हो तो पूरी सर्विस को, सारी पुरानी सर्विस को आप अब उनकी सर्विस मे जोड दे ।

श्री विभूति मिश्र (मोतीहारी): सभापति महोदय, मैं रक्षा मंत्रालय के अनुदानों की मांगों का हार्दिक समर्थन करता हूं । रक्षा मत्री जी ने पिछले युद्ध मे जिस तरह से वीरता शूरता और दक्षता दिखाई, उस के लिए देश और हम सब उनके आभारी हैं ।

मैंने 15 नवम्बर, 1973 को रक्षा मंत्री से स्टार्ड क्वेश्चन नम्बर 75 किया था— उससे पहले मैंने इस बारे में एक अनस्टार्ड क्वेश्चन भी दिया था—, जिसमें मैंने यह पूछा था :

"(a) whether Government propose to do away with the historical reasons and grounds of traditions established during the British days for giving reservation and weightage in recruitment for members of certain castes only on the basis of existing class compositions; and

(b) in what manner it is ensured that the policy of Government to provide equal opportunities to all citizens in enrolment in the Armed Forces is enforced properly?"

मत्री महोदय ने अपने उत्तर में यह कहा

"As already stated in the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5079 on 30.8.73 on the floor of this Sabha, there is no class composition either in the Navy or in the Air Force. In the Army too, three is no class composition except in certain regiments which, however, constitute about 40 per cent of the total strength of the Army. The entire question of class composition is under study and review on the basis of which appropriate measures will be taken to further broad-base recruitment and spread it more uniformly than at present to the extent practicable, so that people from all parts of the country may get an equal opportunity for entering the Army, irrespective of class, caste or religion."

मुझे इस सम्बन्ध में यह कहना है कि मुझे किसी रिजन या वर्ग के बारे में कोई खास एतराज नहीं है, क्योंकि हर एक आदमी को सेना में जाने का मौका मिलना चाहिये । लेकिन जब हमारे संविधान मे यह कहा गया है कि सब को ईक्वल आपरचूनिटी— समान अवसर— मिलना चाहिए, तो मैं समझता हूं कि मंत्री महोदय ने ये शब्द कहे हैं, "टु दि एक्सटेंट प्रैक्टिकेबल", उन्होंने उनके जवाब के सौन्दर्य को नष्ट कर दिया है । इसलिए मैं मत्री महोदय से यह निवेदन करना चाहता हू कि वह सभी रिजन्ज को, सभी लोगों को, सेना में जाने के लिए मान अवसर दें । इस पर उन लोगों को एतराज हो सकता है, जो बराबर आर्मी में रहे हैं और जो इस बारे में अपना एकाधिकार रखे हुए हैं । मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि अगर किसी रिजन या वर्ग के एकाधिकार की बात होगी, तो उसका नतीजा यह होगा कि इंडियन यूनियन एक नही रह सकेगी ।

आज देश के चारो तरफ जो परिस्थिति उत्पन्न हो गई है, उस को देखते हुए मंत्री महोदय इस बारे में जबर्दस्त कदम उठायें

और सभी लोगों को सेना में भर्ती के सम्बन्ध मे उनका मुनासिब हक दें, ताकि सभी रिजन्ज के लोग सेना मे आ सकें । मैंने इस बारे मे एक शार्ट नोटिस क्वेश्चन दिया था और हाफ-आवर डिस्कशन का नोटिस भी दिया था, लेकिन उसको स्वीकार नही किया गया । जब मैं थक गया, तब मैंने सोचा कि डिफेंस मिनिस्ट्री की डिमाइज के समय इस बारे में कहूगा । इसलिए आज मै खास तौर से यह कहने के लिए खडा हुआ हू कि मत्री महोदय देश के सभी रिजन्ज को आर्मी मे जाने के लिए समान अवसर प्रदान करे ।

हम उत्तर बिहार के रहने वाले है । हमारी आबादी दो करोड से ज्यादा है । मुजफ्फरपुर मे ट्रांसिट दफ्तर जैसा एक छोटा सा कैन्टूनमेंट है । उसके अलावा हमारे यहा डिफेंस डिपार्टमेंट का न कोई कारखाना है और न कोई कैन्टूनमेंट है । चाइना और नेपाल के बीच जो पासिज है, चाइना ने उन मे से पाच पासिज को ओपन कर दिया है, और नेपाल के साथ हमारा ओपन बार्डर है । मंत्री महोदय ने अपनी रिपोर्ट मे कहा है कि नार्थ मे हमारा एक बडा भारी नेबर है, जो तिब्बत में बहुत बडी सेना रखे हुए है। इसलिए जरूरत इस बात की है कि हमारे क्षेत्र मे मिलिट्री का कोई न कोई इनस्टालेशन जरूर होना चाहिए, ताकि वहा के लोगो के मन मे साहस और उत्साह पैदा हो और वे ट्रेनिंग भी पा सके ।

हम देखते है कि अगर हमारे देश मे कोई थोडी बहुत भी गडबड़ी हो जाती है, तो वहा के चीफ मिनिस्टर, या डिस्ट्रिक्ट मजिस्ट्रेट तुरन्त मिलिटरी को बुला लेते हैं । मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहना चाहता हू कि हमारी मिलिटरी को इतना सस्ता नही बनाना चाहिए और छोट छोट मामलो मे किसी के काम करने पर मिलिटरी को नही भेजना चाहिए, क्योंकि ऐसा करने से मिलिटरी और सट्रल गवर्नमेंट के प्रति लोगों का विश्वास उठ जाता है । हा, यदि किसी जगह कोई बडा तूफान उठ खडा हो, कोई क्षेत्र भारत से अलग हो कर इडिपेंडेंट होना चाहे या कोई अन्य बडा संकट उत्पन्न हो जाये, तो देश की सुरक्षा के लिए मिलिटरी को भेजा जा सकता है । लेकिन छोटी मोटी प्रिवेसिज या किसी प्रदर्शन आदि के सम्बन्ध मे मिलिटरी को न भेजा जाये, क्योंकि इस तरह मिलिटरी के प्रति लोगों की भावना अच्छी नही रहती है ।

इतिहास इस बात का साक्षी है कि जब कभी हिन्दुस्तान की हार हुई है, वह दुश्मनके पास सुपीरियर आर्म्ज होने के कारण ही हुई है । आज दुनिया के सभी देश, और हमारे कई पडोसी देश भी, सुपीरियर आर्म्ज का निर्माण कर रहे है । इस स्थिति मे हमे भी इस क्षेत्र मे अधिक खर्च करना पडेगा । इस लिए अगर मत्री महोदय डिफेंस के लिए और ज्यादा डिमाड रखें, तो देश की सुरक्षा की दृष्टि से मैं उसका समर्थन करूगा । आज जरूरत इस बात की है कि हिन्दुस्तान सुपीरियर वैपन्ज का निर्माण करें लेकिन आज कानवेन्शल वैपन्ज से कोई डर नही मानता है । अब संसार के देश केवल एटामिक वैपन्ज का डर मानते है ।

हमारे बार्डर पर चाइना ने तिब्बत मे बडे भारी मिलिटरी इन्स्टालेशन्ज स्थापित किए है और उसने पाच सात हजार मील तक मार करने वाले मिसाइल्ज तैयार किए है । रक्षा । मत्री जी उन जिले से आते है, जो एटक बड़ा लडाकू जिला है । इसलिए अगर वह एटम बम बनाने की तरफ कदम न उठाये, तो यह उचित नहीं लगता है । यह ठीक है कि गाधियन थ्योरी मे ऐसे वैपन्ज के लिए स्थान नहीं है । लेकिन आज गाधियन थ्योरी की कौन मानता है वह तो धीरे-धीरे उठ गई है । इसलिए मत्री महोदय से मेरा आग्रह है

(श्री विभूती मिश्र)

कि वह एटम बम बनाने की बात सोचे और किसी न किसी रूप में एटम बनाने की कार्यवाही शुरू करे ।

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : शान्तिपूर्ण कामों के लिए एटम बम जरूर बनेगा ।

श्री विभूती मिश्र कहीं उस का एक्सप्लाजन तो किया जाये । पहाड़ तोड़ने के लिए या नहर निकालने के लिए उसका उपयोग तो किया जाये । लेकिन सरकार उसमें भी पीछे है । उस को शान्तिपूर्ण कामों के लिए ही बनाया जाये । मिलिटरी भी शान्ति और सुरक्षा के लिए है । अगर मंत्री महोदय अपने उत्तर में ऐसा संकेत देंगे तो हमें प्रसन्नता होगी ।

हमारे यहां नेपाल बार्डर पर पूर्व पश्चिम तक 750 मील की दूरी पर कोई रोड नहीं है । अगर वहां पर मिलिटरी विभाग कोई रोड नहीं बनायेगा, तो वह किसी दूसरे से बनने वाली नहीं है । इसलिए मैं आग्रह करूंगा कि वर्तमान परिस्थिति को देखते हुए मिलिटरी की तरफ से नेपाल बार्डर पर एक बार्डर बनाया जाना बहुत जरूरी है । मैं एक वाकया बताना चाहता हूं । रक्सौल में किसी झगड़े में कुछ लोगों ने एक पेट्रोल टैंक को आग लगाने की कोशिश की । पेट्रोल टैंक ने आग नहीं पकड़ी । अगर उसने आग पकड़ ली होती, तो सारा बाजार जल जाता । वहां की सुरक्षा के लिए जब पटना से मिलिटरी गई, तो मुकामा, दरभंगा और सीतामढ़ी होते हुए उसको काफी समय लग गया । इसलिए एक तो वहां मिलिटरी का बेस बनाया जाये, और दूसरे, रोड्स का डेवलपमेंट किया जाये, ताकि इमर्जेंसी के वक्त वे काम आयें ।

आज कालेजों में मिलिटरी की छोटी मोटी ट्रेनिंग की व्यवस्था है । मैं चाहता हूं कि मंत्री महोदय कालेजों में कम्पलसरी मिलिटरी ट्रेनिंग की व्यवस्था करें क्योंकि लड़कों के अन्दर डिसिप्लिन आएगी और लड़कों के अन्दर जब डिसिप्लिन आएगी तो लड़के कुछ करने को तैयार होंगे । यह जो हमारी शिक्षा दीक्षा होती है उस शिक्षा से सन्तोष नहीं होता है । इसलिए आप इस बात को सोचें कि कालेज में लड़कों को मिलिटरी ट्रेनिंग अनिवार्य रूप से दी जाए और इसके लिए आप व्यवस्था करें । अगर इस में फंड की आवश्यकता पड़े तो फंड भी दीजिए लेकिन शिक्षा विभाग में जो आज ढिलाई है और लड़के ठीक से नहीं पढ़ते हैं जब आपकी मिलिटरी की कम्पलसरी ट्रेनिंग हो जाएगी, लड़के लेफ्ट राइट करने लग जाएंगे तो उनका बदन भी चुस्त होगा और वे पढ़ेंगे भी । इसके ऊपर आप विचार कीजिए ।

इसके अलावा आप जो जवानों को जमीन देते हैं या स्टेट गवर्नमेंट से दिलाते हैं उसके मिलने में बड़ी दिक्कत होती है । गांव के लोग कब्जा नहीं होने देते हैं । उसमें चाहे हरिजन हों या गैर-हरिजन हों, एक तो जमीन गैर-मजरुआ है नहीं और अगर थोड़ी बहुत है भी तो उस पर कब्जा नहीं हो पाता है और कमांडर सम्बन्धित अफसर को लिखते रहते हैं, कोई नतीजा नहीं निकलता । इसलिए आप स्टेट गवर्नमेंट से कहिए कि जिसकी जमीन का सेटिलमेंट हो जाय उस का कब्जा उस जमीन पर स्टेट गवर्नमेंट अपनी ताकत से करा दे क्योंकि जिसका पति मर गया, भाई मर गया, घर में बेवा स्त्री है, लड़का नाबालिग है उस को जमीन दी जाती है तो कहां जाकर वह कब्जा करेगा, किस के साथ डंडे चलाएगा ? इसलिए मंत्री जी चीफमिनिस्टर से बात करें कि चीफ मिनिस्टर लोग उस जमीन पर अपनी तरफ से उसको कब्जा दिला दें ताकि वे अपनी रोजी रोटी उससे चलावें नहीं तो आज की परिस्थिति में वह कब्जा पाते नहीं हैं ।

आर्मी में डिसिप्लिन बहुत रहनी चाहिए और इस डिसिप्लिन में जरा भी कमी हमारे यहां नहीं है। लेकिन जो भी आपके नियम रेक्रूटमेंट के है उस मे जो रेक्रूटमेंट करने जाते हैं, यह सही है कि वे बहुत निष्पक्ष होते है, लेकिन जितनी निष्पक्षता बरतनी चाहिए उतनी नहीं बरतते। इसलिए मैं कहूंगा और यह देश इस वक्त इस स्थान पर पहुच गया है कि सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट को अपने हर एक विभाग मे सोचना पड़ेगा कि हम सारे देश के साथ समान बर्ताव करते है या नहीं करते है। अगर समान बर्ताव का लोगों को भाव हो गया, अगर लोगो के अन्दर यह भाव आ गया कि सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट की डिफेंस मिनिस्ट्री मे या और मंत्रालयों में समान बर्ताव नहीं होता है तो इस देश की आशा केन्द्र की तरफ से टूट जायगी और आपका देश डिसइन्टीग्रेट होने लगेगा। जो देश की परिस्थिति है उस में मैं कहूगा सुरक्षा मंत्री जी से कि वह हमारी कैबिनेट के सब में वरिष्ठ मेम्बर, सब से पुराने मंत्री हैं, इस मंत्रालय के सम्बन्ध मे या मंत्रालय में जो डिस्क्रिमिनेशन होता है उस का वे खुलासा विरोध करें। हम दूसरों का हक काटना नहीं चाहते है लेकिन हम यह भी नहीं चाहते कि हमारा हक और कोई ले जाय। तो आपने प्रिमेज को हटा दिया, जमीदारों को हटा दिया, बहुत से मोनोपलिस्टो को हटा रहे हैं तो इस चेंज को भी आप हटा दीजिए। यही मेरा निवेदन है।

SHRI MOHANRAJ KALINGARAYAR (Pollachi): Mr. Chairman, I rise to speak on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Defence. But I am really pained to point out that, when the Demands of a Ministry like Defence are being discussed in Parliament, there is a very poor attendance—not only on that side but also on the opposition side. We know that our country has gone through four or five wars since our independence and what our three Services have done for us to safeguard our honour and to safeguard our territory, how many families have been deprived, how many soldiers and officers are disabled; we know how they approached the problem and how they brought honour for our country. Therefore, I am sad to point out that there is very poor attendance now.

While speaking about the budget, I would point out that the expenditure in 1972-73 was only four per cent of the Gross National Product. The defence experts and strategists—of course, myself else—have expressed that the defence expenditure should be a minimum of five per cent of the Gross National Product. But many members have pointed out that the defence expenditure was a bit too much. I do not agree with them. When our country's security is threatened by our neighbours, I think there is no point in just cutting down the defence expenditure. For example, there is a news article that China has stepped up its military build-up in Tibet. We had a bitter experience in 1962 which nobody can forget. It is said here:

> "Over 10 large air bases and about 20 air-fields are now located in Tibet....
>
> Missiles with the range of 900 km, 2,400 km and 4,000 km are positioned in various parts of Tibet.
>
> China has plans this year to build a launching site for the missiles of the range of 4,800 km and 9,600 km in Tibet.
>
> In Western Tibet the Chinese have set up powerful radar installations and stations for missile guiding and tracking."

Then, the strength of Chinese forces stationed in Tibet has gone up from 300,000 to 4,00,000 and I think this is a grave matter which our Defence Ministry has got to take note of.

Then, there is the large-scale acquisition of arms by neighbouring coun-

[Shri Mohanraj Kalingarayar]

tries like the Persian Gulf nations. Though they are very small countries —it may be that some of the countries are like a part of a State in our country—but they have the advantage of oil riches and oil is more valuable than even gold and they are taking advantage of that and are trying to build up their armed strength. We cannot consider them as small States and we cannot just overlook them. Even Abu Dhabi which was mentioned by one of the Members are buying aircraft from France and in turn it is piloted and operated by the Pakistani pilots. So, we cannot just say that it is a small country. Same is true with regard to Kuwait and Libya.

I would like to point out a grave matter which really shocked me. When the hon. Defence Minister's attention was drawn by the editor of *Vikrant* which is an Asian Defence Journal, to Col. Gaddaffi's recent anti-Indian outburst and his exhortation to Pakistani youth against India, I am really surprised that a senior Defence Minister and an elderly politician should reply:

> "The Defence Minister advised not to get exercised over such things. Libya, he pointed out, was like a small sub-divisional town of India."

In your discretion and in your wisdom do you feel that our country can afford such casual and cold remarks. We cannot afford. We have internal problems. We have got external problems of safeguarding such a vast security line. I think the Minister should think of what he said....

SHRI BRIJ RAJ SINGH KOTAH: Even Gaddaffi is not taken for granted in his own country.

MR. CHAIRMAN: But the hon. Member should not get exercised about it.

SHRI MOHANRAJ KALINGARAYAR: As a citizen of this country I would naturally get exercised because it is very easy and just take matters for granted inside Parliament but when you are actually in the field and when you are facing the enemy, then it cannot be taken for granted.

Another thing I wanted to bring to the notice of the Minister of Defence is that an international Muslims guerilla organization has been recently organised and it was attended by Bhutto, President of Pakistan and Col. Gaddaffi.

I suppose they are working on the same line as the Palestinean guerillas. Our security and borders are so vast and I think we should take that very seriously. They may come down and cause a havoc in our country

Our neighbouring country, Pakistan, on the security side is acquiring modern submarines and ships from Great Britain. It is said that they have already acquired one or two ships and two more are yet to come After looking at the external threats by our neighbouring countries. I think that our defence expenditure should at least be 10 per cent of the G.N.Ps. But, due to adverse economic situation in our country, that should not be a cause for not spending enough money for our security. With security in jeopardy, no country can think of steady economic progress. More than 89 per cent, of Rs 100.90 crores in 1973-74 and nearly 60 per cent. of Rs. 262.7 crores in 1974-75 has been accounted for the increase due to implementation of the Third Pay Commission's award. That clearly shows that there has been no increase in the defence outlay since the last three years even though security of our nation has been threatened. It is a fact that even the foreign countries criticise us by saying that India is spending much more money in defence even though it is facing an economic crisis.

When we come to Ordnance Factory we are aware that we are now thinking of expanding in research and technical know-how. In Ordnance Factory, from the expenditure of Rs. £50 32 crores, it has gone down to Rs. 231.11 crores.

If you take into account unprecedented rise in prices, during 1974-75, the increase in provision was to the extent of 50 per cent of the provision made in 1972-73. The provision made in 1974-75 was Rs 232 69 crores With this, can anyone say that our country's defence expenditure is going up? I am sure that the House will agree with me that the provision of Rs 1,915.8 crores for 1974-75 at the current price level is very much less than the provision of Rs. 1,525.34 in 1972-73. This also brings me to another important point Since 1971 Pakistan has also built up its strength They are getting all help, probably, from the neighbouring countries. I would like the hon. Minister to know that the security of our nation should not be allowed to erode with the inflation.

Another important matter which I want to bring here is the recommendation of the Pay Commission. I believe that the Pay Commission Cell is meeting tomorrow. There are some amendments which are going to be made by the Ministry to the recommendations. I wish they take a quick decision; because of the unprecedented price rise, the Officers and jawans too are waiting for too long a time something out of this Report They are managing somehow or other. Some officers just live with what they are getting It is very difficult to carry on. With the sudden rise in prices they just cannot manage. I think this should be very seriously dealt with

Now, I would like to say a word about the ex-servicemen and the war widows. Though the Government have taken the initiative to protect the ex-servicemen by giving them job facilities and land to cultivate and also the war widows by giving them work yet I feel a large number of them have been neglected. I think this also has got to be looked into. Though I have nothing personal against any of the persons about whom I am going to mention yet I would like to point out that the Chief of Army Staff's tenure was extended for another year. From the core of my heart I may say I have nothing against him. He is a professional soldier. I would like to point out that due to extension of his tenure the G.O.C. of Northern Command has given his resignation It was accepted by the Government and he was the man who got V.C. when he was just a lieutenant.

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): It is not correct Whereform are you giving this information?

SHRI MOHANRAJ KALINGARAYAR: Whether it is true or not even when Field Marshal Manekshaw was given an extension it affected 52 lieutenant colonels and brigadiers in not getting the promotion. What I want to express is as long as an officer enrols himself in the services and till the time he retires he plays his equal part in the security of the nation. Everyone plays his equal part. Give him the credit during that period but why try to deprive other officers from getting the promotion.

Mr. Chairman, I want to say a word about another important project, namely, Sivasamudaram Project. It is a very important project form the naval security point of view. It is between Ceylon and India. It is on the side of Gulf of Minar. I think we should bring out a naval base there. All the harbour charges are at present going to Ceylon. If we just have a massive or big project there, the ships can save 300 nautical miles and it would be useful also from the naval defence point of view. China and Ceylon are on good terms now, and there may not be any problems now. But I am talking of the fu-

[Shri Mohanraj Kalingarayar]

ture. Even during the recent war, Ceylon was used as a stepping-stone by some of the foreign countries...

16 hrs.

MR CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member is now going over to international politics and treading on delicate ground His time is up and he should now conclude.

SHRI MOHANRAJ KALINGARAYAR: Taking all this into account, I think that there should be a naval base there and that is necessary also from the security point of view.

Now, as an ex-serviceman and also as a pilot, I would like to point out that there is very little difference between a pilot and a submariner. A pilot gets Rs. 350 for flying. That is his bounty. Even though he is posted for some ground duty work he just acts as co-pilot or does six hours' flying and gets his bounty. But a submariner who goes through the problems of very limited living space, moving space etc. inside the submarine—the hon. Minister of Defence has also gone inside the submarine and he knows how hard it is to live inside it—and who is subject to poisonous gases, heat etc. does not as equally dangerous as in an aircraft A submarine gets an allowance of Rs. 250 or 260 when he is inside the submarine. But once he comes to the base for some other duties, he is deprived of this benefit. I suggest that Government should not differentiate between a pilot and a submarine because the job of the one is as equally dangerous as that of the other

SHRI ANANTRAO PATIL (Khed): The Defence Ministry is an important Ministry and the functions and the tasks of this Ministry are most vital and important, and under the able stewardship of Shri Jagiwan Ram, this Ministry has been going fairly well.

I am not going to deal with all the subjects under this Ministry but I shall try to confine myself only to defence preparedness with special reference to the research and development wing and the expectations of the jawans from the officers and the Government.

Defence is a highly technical subject. It is not a general subject. I shall try to be very brief and I assure you that I shall not compel you to ring the bell. I had tried to cover a war a couple of times, and I know how our security environment is highly delicate. In this highly delicate security environment, we are compelled to maintain a highly improved preparedness. There have been continued reports of flow of highly sophisticated arms into various countries of West Asia. Pakistan has been procuring military hardware from the European countries, from the USA and from China to re-equip and strengthen her armed forces. She has been seeking to attain a greater mobility and sophistication in weaponery with a view to achieving a qualitative superiority over India. There has been increasing collaboration between Pakistan and China. China has been giving massive aid and making a huge supply of arms and equipment to Pakistan. There has been no significant change in the disposition of the Chinese army on the Indo-Tibetan border. There is considerable tension in the part of the world where India is situated, and hence we have got to be very careful about defence preparedness. The October war of 1973 in West Asia has brought forth a number of valuable lessons in regard to military equipment and strategy.

The Arab-Israeli war of last October saw the advent of new weapons which have revolutionised the concept of warfare. With the Saggar and Snapper anti-tank missiles, the infantry is once again supreme. The superiority which tanks enjoyed on the battlefield since so long is now no more. The multiple guidance SAM 6 which can be moved along with a mobile army and the small SAM 7 which can be carried by an infantry soldier have at one stroke brought about a decisively effective counter to air-to-ground action.

Has any professional study group gone into these questions and recommended a new policy to the Government? Have we had any on-the-spot, eye-witness reports from our Military Attaches? We have today a fairly sizeable defence establishment which consists of field forces. To support it, we have defence production factories and a Research and Development Wing. May I ask whether our field force is the strongest we can have for the amount spent on defence? What is the proportion of combatant to non-combatant in our divisions? What is the fire-power of the Indian division compared to the West German or US division? Pakistan has doubled the number of LMGs per battalion as compared to our infantry battalion. We must increase the fighting units by reducing some surplus fat from the defence establishments. We should incrase the numbr of bayonets in the filed units by reducing administrative personnel. Why should we allow more clerks and more store-keepers and more cooks?

We have a large research and development set-up in the Defence Ministry. It has been maintained at a tremendous cost for the last two decades. Yet what can we see by way of results? Can a single weapon system be pointed out today which has been evolved by our Research and Development? Is it not a fact that all our principal weapons are based on foreign designs and their manufacture here began with collaboration? The Gnat, the Vijayanta the new frigates are all examples. Must we then support the white elephant of Defence Research and Development? Something is wrong with the system. Can we not place scientific development contracts with the premier research institute, the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research? Specific answers should come to the specific questions. Funds can be better used in producing these results.

I wish to draw the attention of the House to the sorry plight of the infantryman. It is he who digs down and defends our sacred soil. As the victor, it is he who goes and physically occupies enemy land. Everything is there only to support him. And yet today he continues to be among the lowest paid in the army. Are we giving enough to him to eat? For instance, is it true that the airman gets vastly better rations than the infantryman? What is the logic behind this? What is the justification for it? I have known cases where infantry units have continuously served in forward areas for years at a time. We are all aware that we have to stretch ourselves on the long borders. But can some efforts not be made to ensure that during the few years of privilege that a battalion gets to spend in peacetime it is located nearer home! I am personally aware of the high morale boost certain Mehar battalion received merely because it was located in poona. These boys were there during 1970-71 and quite a few of them are from my constituency.

At present, family accommodation could be provided for hardly seven to eight per cent of the men; but the rest were content in their simple ways with week-end passes. These are the sort of simple needs that the Indian jawan requires They ask merely to be nearer home to be able to go home once in a month or so for the week-end Can we not evolve a system that will ensure the location of infantrymen as near their homes as possible during peace?

The second point which needs serious attention is about the disabled soldiers. By virtue of their role in the war, the infantrymen suffer the highest percentage of war disability and death When the infantryman is invalided from service, his condition is pitiable The pittance that we give him by way of disability pension is so small that even the memory is painfull. I suggest that Government should look into the possibility of insuring the defence personnel during their tenure of colour service. The volume of total business

[Shri Anantrao Patil]

thus generated even if a nominal charge is made per capita per month be so large that a very handsome policy can be offered, since only a small percentage actually suffers war disability or death. I suggest that the LIC actuaries and the Government should take a good look into the statistics and this way we can look after the brave in the fashion which they deserve.

To summarise, I want to urge on the hon. Minister the need to carry out a review of the existing organisations so as to increase the 'fighting element and improve its five-power at little or no extra cost. We need to critically examine the existing defence establishments to cut cost from unproductive areas like research and development and use the money for better purposes. Defence production must expand its activities to include the latest weapon system at as little extra cost as possible.

Finally, something must be done to improve the lot of the flower of our fighting youth. The disparity in rations and emoluments must be removed. We must make the few years of peace station service the best for them, and the Government must seriously examine and endorse the insurance scheme with voluntary civil contribution if required.

SHRI N. E. HORO (Khunti): Mr Chairman, Sir, things as they are in our country, when we have been threatened everytime by our neighbours, it is always good that our armed forces are efficient, vigilant and that they are put in top form. That is why I feel that the funds which the Defence Ministry has asked in its Demands for Grants are inadequate. I want that more money should be spent for the armed forces. Let us have sophisticated arms. Let us also go for nuclear arms. Let us go for producing even atom bombs and other sophisticated weapons, because I feel that we cannot compromise with other things when we think of the defence of our country.

Sir, I want that Government should have a very clear policy in respect of our attitude towards outside world. It is probable that we are preoccupied too much with the idea of non-violence and are preaching it abroad also. But I feel that when we are tackling with our enemies we should go forth with military decisions. Let us have non-violence at home, but let us not be non-violent when we are tackling the outside world. I suggest that the Government should once for all determine this as a policy. Our Armed Forces have to face many difficulties in different fields. Whatever lacuna or weakness is there should be located and removed to put them in top form.

When our soldiers retire, it is very disappointing to see that we just leave them to their lots. Government have the responsibility to take positive measures for their rehabilitation I have found that in my area the Ex-servicemen have not been taken care of properly. Government have a policy to allot lands for their rehabilitation, but as things are, the Union Government have left this responsibility with the State Governments. I want that the question of rehabilitation and profitable employment of Ex-servicemen should be the responsibility of the Union Government. Let them be engaged or utilised in Centrally sponsored schemes. Do not leave them to the mercy of the State Governments. They have not been able to take care of these people. There are thousands of such cases and, therefore, I suggest that the responsibilty for the rehabilitation of ex-servicemen should be solely that of the Central Government.

In my cut motion, I have stated that Government should raise a Tribals 'Regiment or an Adivasis' regiment. These tribal people are willing to join the Armed Forces. It is not a sec-

tarian idea to have an Adivasi Regiment. Adivasis are spread over the entire country and you can utilise them properly if you organise them into a Regiment. You have Maratha Regiment; you have a Sikh Regiment, why cannot you have an Adivasi regiment? Let them consider this and not brush aside this suggestion as a sectarian idea.

During the last Second World War, Ranchi used to be the Headquarters of Ranchi used to be the Headquarters of of private land around Ranchi were requisitioned or acquired by the Army. I agree that the Government have all the right to acquire or requisition lands for defence purposes. But after so many years even now certain lands are under army occupation requisition and these lands belong to poor tribals and other people. There is no justification for continued occupation of their land. Government are paying a meagre amount as Crop Compensation to these poor people. They have been trying to get back their land.

The Defence Minister personally knows about Ranchi and the area around. In places like Namkom and other villages, there are thousands of acres of land which have been taken over by the Defence Department or requisitioned by them and these people are being paid a very little amount as crop compensation. Either Government should acquire them permanently or if they are not using it permanently, let them vacate and give the people their due compensation.

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM: That is being done.

SHRI N. E. HORO: I know that. I only want some more progress on it, because this is coming up again and again. I have been corresponding with the Defence Minister on this. I hope everything would be alright within a short time. I hope Ranchi is going to be a cantonment. There is another place in the town itself, in the heart of the town under Army occupation. During the Second World War, certain lands, very good lands, were taken over. The Army is still continuing to occupy these lands on a lease [illegible]. These lands belong to the Lutheran Church. The authorities of this Church have been corresponding with the Defence Department. They want their lands back. When the cantonment has been opened there and the buildings are ready, I think, Government should now immediately decide handing over their lands to the Church.

Sir, in the matter of appointment of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, I feel, more attention is needed. Defence Department is a very large department, where you could employ them. I want that Government should take care of this. I want that more people should be taken into the department. This is in the interest of national integration also. From that point of view, I hope, you would employ more of these people. That would be good for the country and for them also.

श्री एम० रामगोपाल रेड्डी (निजामाबाद): बाबू जी ने जो रिपोर्ट सदन को सदन के माध्यम से देश को दी है वह पूरी नहीं है। समुद्र में जब आईसबर्ग आता है तो वन टैंथ दिखता है और नाइन टैंथ अन्दर रहता है। बाबू जी की रिपोर्ट भी ऐसी ही है। वह बड़े बड़े शिप्स को टारपीडो कर सकता है बरबाद कर सकता है। बाबू जी में एक अच्छी बात यह है कि उनको पता है कि अड़ोस पड़ोस में क्या हो रहा है और देश में क्या हो रहा है। उसका पूरी पिक्चर उन्होंने सदन के सामने रखी है। डिफेंस की जो स्ट्रेटेजी है वह इसी दृष्टिकोण को सामने रख कर अपनाई जानी चाहिये। सदन के सामने भी उन्होंने उसी डिफेंस की स्ट्रेटेजी को रखा है।

शुरू में आर बाबू जी दोनों बधाई के पात्र है कि बार के वक्त उन्होंने जितने भी वादे किये थे उनको ज्यों का त्यों उन्होंने पूरा कर दिया है। यही नहीं उन से भी वे आगे बढ़े है। जितने डिसाइसिव सेक्टर्ज थे उनको कुछ न कुछ काम पर लगा

[श्री एम० रामगोपाल रेड्डी]

दिया गया है और उनको अच्छा रोजगार मिल रहा है । जो वार विडोज थीं उनको इतनी पेंशन दी जा रही है कि दुनिया के किसी देश में नहीं दी जाती है । इस सब के लिए वे विशेष बधाई के मुस्तहिक हैं ।

यह कहा गया है कि डिफेंस बजट को कम किया जा रहा है और ऐसा क्यों किया जा रहा है । यह भी कहा जा रहा है कि हमारा देश गरीब है इसलिए आदमी भी वीक हैं, कमजोर हैं । देश गरीब होते हुए भी आप देखें कि हमारी मिलिटरी और हमारी सैनिक शक्ति पूरे विश्व में पांचवें या छठे नम्बर पर है । इसको आपको नहीं भूलना चाहिये । जब से बाबू जी डिफेंस डिपार्टमेंट में आए हैं उस दिन से उन्होंने इसको बेहतरीन तरीके से आर्गेनाइज किया है ।

जहां तक रिक्रूटमेंट का सम्बन्ध है कई बातें यहां कही गई हैं कि यह ऐसे होना चाहिये, वैसे होना चाहिये । मैं समझता हूं कि यह कोई एम्प्लायमेंट एक्सचेंज नहीं है । लोगों को सोशियारिटी से लेकर नौकरी पर लगाने के वास्ते यह विभाग नहीं है । कुछ ही आदमी हैं जो सोलह हजार फीट की ऊंचाई पर जाकर चार चार घंटे तक खड़े रह सकते हैं । इसको देख कर ही लोगों को भरती करना पड़ता है । यह भी देखना पड़ता है कि कौन आदमी ऐसा है जो रेगिस्तान में चल सकता है । यह भी देखना पड़ता है कि कौन दल दल में चल सकता है । देशवासियों को एम्प्लायमेंट मिले इसके लिए दूसरे तरीके अपनाने होंगे । पोलिटिकली या सियासी तरीके से यहां रिक्रूटमेंट नहीं होना चाहिये । रिक्रूटमेंट का काम मिलिट्री के पूरे तरीके से हवाले कर दिया जाना चाहिये, जनरल्ज के हवाले कर देना चाहिये । ये सब पैटी पालिटिक्स हैं, वे प्रान्तीयता या रिजनलिज्म की भावनाओं से परे हैं । जिस किसी को वे ठीक समझें उस को नौकरी में लें ।

रिक्रूटमेंट का जहां तक ताल्लुक है यह भी देखना जरूरी है कि कौन लोग हैं जो इंटरव्यू में आते हैं, कौन हैं जो अनफिट होते हैं ? अनफिट होने की बड़ी वजह यह है कि उनके खाने-पीने की व्यवस्था ठीक नहीं होती है । जो गरीब लोग हैं, आदिवासी हैं, ट्राइबल हैं, हरिजन हैं, उन लोगों के वास्ते खाने पीने की थोड़ी व्यवस्था जरूर होनी चाहिये । ये लोग ज्यादा मेहनत से काम कर सकते हैं । मैं समझता हूं कि ट्राइबल या हरिजन कोई भी हो किसी को भी रिक्रूटमेंट के मामले में तरजीह देने की जरूरत नहीं है । ओपन कम्पीटीशन में उन लोगों को आना चाहिये ।

गरीब होने के नाते उनको जानकारी नहीं होती है कि रिक्रूटमेंट हो रहा है, उनको पता नहीं होता कि वे एप्लाई कर सकते हैं । मैं चाहता हूं कि जब भी रिक्रूटमेंट कोई होना हो तो उसको वाइड पब्लिसिटी दे कर उन लोगों को भी बुलाया जाए तो ज्यादा अच्छा होगा ।

सिविल सर्वेंट्स हमारे देश में करीब नौ हजार हैं । मिलिट्री आफिसर्स 23 हजार के करीब हैं । सिविल सर्वेंट्स को बहुत तरक्की के मौके हैं । हर स्टेट में चीफ सेक्रेटरी होता है, हर एक मिनिस्ट्री में एक एक बड़ा सेक्रेट्री होता है । लेकिन मिलिट्री में तरक्की के मौके इतने नहीं हैं । 23 हजार ये आफिसर्स हैं । सर्विस के जो लोग हैं उनके वास्ते हमारे बनर्जी साहब ने कभी आवाज नहीं उठाई है । उनका हमेशा रेलवे के लोगों की तरफ ध्यान रहता है, उनकी ही याद आती है——

श्री जगजीवन राम : हम ख्याल करते हैं । उनको ख्याल खूब आता है लेकिन बोलते नहीं हैं ।

श्री एम० राम गोपाल रेड्डी : हम जरूर ख्याल करते हैं । लेकिन वह नहीं करते हैं । अब 23 हजार ये अफिसर्स हैं । हमारी पांच कमांड्ज हैं, नार्दर्न, ईस्टर्न, वेस्टर्न, सदर्न और सेंट्रल । आप इसके ऊपर सोचें कि एक एक कमांड में जो उच्चाधिकारी हैं उनको क्या हम जनरल का रैंक नहीं दे सकते हैं और जो सेंट्रल कमांड का आदमी है उसको चीफ मार्शल या फील्ड मार्शल का रैंक नहीं दे सकते हैं ? मैं चाहता हूं कि इस पर आप गम्भीरता से सोचें ।

मिलिट्री वाले देश के वास्ते जान देते हैं । लेकिन जो सिविल सर्वेंट्स हैं, जितने दूसरे डिपार्टमेंट वाले हैं वे देश के वास्ते नहीं बल्कि देश की जान लेने के वास्ते तैयार हो रहे हैं । देश मुसीबत में से गुजर रहा है । रेलवे वाले स्ट्राइक करना चाहते हैं । क्या आपने कभी सुना है कि मिलिट्री वाले भी स्ट्राइक करना चाहते हैं ? क्या उनकी कोई डिमांड्ज नहीं हैं, क्या उनके बालबच्चे नहीं हैं ? मैं कहूंगा कि जब भी रिक्रूटमेंट रेलवे में हो तो जितने मिलिट्री के रिटायर होते हैं सब के सब को आप रेलवे में डाल दें । इससे यह जो मुसीबत है यह खत्म हो जाएगी ।

रेलवे में जो लोग भर्ती किए जाते हैं, वे यूनियन बना कर कई प्रकार के झगड़े पैदा करते हैं । चूंकि मिलिटरी के आदमी डिसिप्लिन से काम करते हैं, इसलिए उन लोगों को रेलवे को सर्विस में रिक्रूटमेंट में टाप प्रायरटी देनी चाहिए । जब तक ऐसा नहीं किया जाएगा, तब तक हर समय इस किस्म के झगड़े और स्ट्राइक की धमकियां दी जाती रहेंगी । इसी तरह दूसरे पब्लिक सेक्टर प्राजेक्ट्स में भी रिटायरड मिलिटरी आफिसर्ज और पर्सोनेल को रिक्रूटमेंट में रेफरेंस देनी चाहिए ।

जब मौसम खराब होता है, तो सिविलियन अफसर कमरा बन्द कर के, एयरकन्डीशनर लगा कर, इत्मीनान से बैठते हैं । लेकिन मिलिटरी के आदमी खराब मौसम के समय भी ड्यूटी पर खड़े रहते हैं, क्योंकि वही टाइम होता है, जब दुश्मन के आने का इमकान रहता है । दोनों के काम करने के तरीके में कितना अन्तर है । हमको मिलिटरी पर्सोनल से सबक सीखना चाहिए । अगर लेबर लीडर मिलिटरी के लोगों से कुछ भी सबक सीखते, तो हिन्दुस्तान कहां का कहां पहुंच जाता ।

हम देखते हैं कि इंडियन एयरलाइन्स के अफसर को 6 000 रुपये तनख्वाह मिलती है, जब कि मिलिटरी और एयर फोर्स के अफसरों को सिर्फ 1,000 या 1 500 रुपये मिलते हैं । सिविलियन लोगों की तनख्वाह इतनी बढ़ा कर हमने भूल की है । मिलिटरी की तनख्वाहों के साथ पैरिटी कायम करके उन की तनख्वाहों को प्रापोर्शिनेट कम करना चाहिए, और अगर ऐसा नहीं हो सकता है, तो मिलिटरी के लोगों को वहां भर्ती करना चाहिए ।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, there are certain debates which always rise above the party considerations and, I consider, the debate on Defence Demands as one such debate.

The defence of a country is always a function of two variables, one, the international situation and the situation in the neighbouring countries and the other, the involvement of the people in the defence effort. It is only in the context of these two variables that the defence of the country has to be judged and the policies towards defence also to be assessed.

[Prof. Madhu Dandavate]

The year 1973 was the most crucial year in which detente between USSR and USA took place. No doubt that particular process released certain developments. There was also an agreement by which the involvement in nuclear warfare through accidental processes also has been avoided. But, unfortunately, though this type of a development took place *vis-a-vis* Soviet Russia and America, the Asian context remains to a certain extent untouched by the new atmosphere of peace that was released by the agreement.

We find that in spite of the Paris Agreement of 26th January, 1973, the hostilities in South Vietnam have not come to an end. We find that the war in Cambodia still continues to be with all its vigour. The war in West Asia also has shown repercussions not only regarding the military strategy, not only regarding the alignment of various countries, but also in relation to the impact of industrial development in certain countries Because of an attitude taken by certain countries regarding distribution and production of oil a number of repercussions have been created and, as a result of that, certain situations have been created in the sub-continent

We, again, find that there have been certain agreements between the countries of Western Europe and certain countries of Western Asia. It is reported that there have been tripartite agreements in which Pakistan is also involved. If this involvement of Pakistan is there, the problem becomes more dangerous for us as far as our defence matters are concerned. It is true that Pakistan has, virtually, got itself completely away from the SEATO pact but, at the same time, we cannot forget that still there is an involvement in CENTO and so long as this involvement in defence pacts is there, there is a potential danger so far as its neighbours and India are concerned.

In addition to these developments, we find also certain developments in the Indian Ocean. We find that the cold waters of Indian Ocean are increasingly becoming more and more hot That has become not an Ocean of peace but that threatens to be an Ocean in which cold conflicts between various super powers will get accentuated We were told that this zone will continue to remain as a zone of peace But we find that on 5th February an agreement was arrived at between U K and USA together and they have now decided that what happened to be merely a communication centre will be converted into a full-fledged naval base That creates an additional threat Again in this context the reaction that is given by the USSR is also very interesting I thought that probably the USSR would come out with a categorical statement that this zone must remain a neutral zone. But some representatives of the USSR have issued statements and they still remain uncontradicted. They have said that, as far as the Indian Ocean is concerned ,the ships of all the nations will have unfettered freedom of movement. If that be the interpretation, probably there is a greater risk of more and more involvement of Super Powers as far as the zone of peace is concerned. It will no more remain a zone of peace; it will be a zone of conflict On this background....

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO (Chatrapur): How can we prevent other nations ...

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE The attitudes of USA and UK are very dangerous But the statement that has been issued by the representatives of USSR is also not as strong as we expected it to be, and this statement read in the context of these developments taking place does not give us much solace. That is my only fear. If it turns out to be the usual type of statement that every water is a neutral water, water has no colour of its own, whatever colour is added to the ocean that becomes the colour of the ocean,

then the problem is different. I have put it in a different context. I have expressed certain fears. (*Interruptions*). I do not equate USSR's attitude with UK's attitude. The USSR's attitude could have been more firm; that was my expectation.

In addition to that, there are certain lessons of West Asia war. They will also give us certain orientations as far as our defence policies are concerned Whatever be our attitude and approach to various countries, the lessons that are derived from the conflagration and conflict are the lessons that are to be drawn for India. Therefore, I am very happy that in the Report that has been presented by the Defence Ministry they have, in a very sharp manner, brought out certain important implications of the West Asia conflict. As far as strategy of war and strategy of defence ar econcerned, to my mind, these four inferences that have been drawn as the lessons of West Asian war are extremely important: (1) the use of missiles ground to air, air to ground and surface to surface has had great impact on the conduct of war, the missiles are likely to dominate the future battle-field, (2) helicopters have been used in the anti-tank and submarine warfare and they also become an important instrument; (3) Electronic Counter Measures and Electronic Counter-counter measures will play a vital role in the future warfare: and (4) the weapon system fitted in the aircraft have played a significant role, stand-off air to ground weapons would pose a formidable problem for the air defence system These lessons which have been drawn from the West Asian crisis and the recent West-Asian war also give us the important direction along which we must move as far as our defence preparedness is concerned

In that context it is very interesting to analyse what part of the entire revenues is actually allocated for defence and out of that, whichever is available for defence, what is the portion that will be available for research and development in the Defence section. Unfortunately there is a wide disparity as far as expenditure in Defence is concerned. I would like to place before the House some comparative figures in respect of USA, USSR, U.K. and India. These are the comparative Defence expenditure figures; since they have been drawn from The Military Balance 1972-73, an IISS Publication, I take it they are reliable figures.

In 1968 the total expenditure of USA was 9.3 per cent of the Gross National Product; in Soviet Russia it was 11.1 per cent of the GNP; in U.K. it was 5 4 per cent of the GNP; and in India it was 3.6 per cent of the GNP. The corresponding figures in 1969 were; USA 8.7 percent, USSR 11 per cent, UK 5 0 per cent, and India 3.5 per cent The corresponding figures in 1970 were USA 7.8 per cent, USSR 11 per cent, UK 4.9 per cent and India 3.4 per cent The latest figures pertaining to 1971 are: USA 7 3 per cent, USSR figure is not available, UK 4.7 per cent and India 3.4 per cent. The striking feature is that as far as USSR and India are concerned, there seems to be some identical trend, but only the quanta are different. USSR has maintained it almost at 11 per cent throughout from 1968-1971. Of course, the Gross National Product has varied and to that extent the actual expenditure must have varied, but as far as percentage is concerned, Soviet Russia has consistently maintained it at nearabout 11 per cent whereas India has maintained at 3 4 to 3.5 per cent. It is further interesting to know how the break-up of the total expenditure on defence as far as research and development expenditure is concerned. Here again we have spent in 1962 to 1965 about Rs. 5 1 crores. That is 1.1 per cent of the total expenditure on defence. The expenditure assigned to research and development in 1965-66 was 1 per cent and, in 1972-73 it was 2 per cent. As far as USA is concerned it is 11.6 per cent. UK 11 per cent and China 20 per cent Of course, the figures of 1965 are only available It is found out that as far as our entire expenditure on research and development on defence section is concerned, it is an extremely small expenditure of

[Prof Madhu Dandavate]

that expenditure and that component of the total expenditure has to be stepped up In this connection some constructive suggestions have been made by our Communist leader Shri Indrajit Gupta They are welcome and if taking them into account, certain changes in equipment are made I am sure that the expenditure on research and development will have to be increased

Another controversy that is going on in our country not only in our country but the world over also, is the problem or controversy whether the atomic energy or the nuclear energy has to be harnessed for nuclear technology in the country or whether it is to be utilised for the production of atom bombs or hydrogen bombs In this connection I think in a way the entire controversy is being conducted in futile line It is taken for granted that there are only two options that are open On the one side there is the extreme point of view which is put forward that if you try to go in for the manufacture of nuclear weapons, in that case the entire economy of the country will completely collapse On the other, exaggerated problems of production of nuclear weapons are put forward that unless we are able to produce nuclear bombs nothing can be done at all—an alarmist view I think we must be able to adopt a balanced point of view If we go in for harnessing of atomic energy and, as a humble student of Physics I can point out whether we decide to harness the nuclear energy for nuclear bombs or whether we decide to go in for nuclear technology initially six or seven processes are common to both Therefore, the entire expenditure that is actually incurred on the development of the initial processes of nuclear energy harnessing will not be completely wasted if we decide to develop nuclear energy for the development of nuclear technology At a later stage we may decide that we may go in for the production of nuclear power The most important political aspect is that if we do not want to go in for the production of nuclear weapons, we need not do it but there is no necessity of taking the most undiplomatic path of announcing to the world that we are not going to produce atom bombs at all Let the world know as to what approach we are going to take Therefore, we expect the Defence Minister to announce that as far as India's policy regarding nuclear weapons is concerned, we will keep our nuclear options open I do not want to take an alarmist view that unless atom bombs are produced nothing can be done in this country I do not want to take that extreme view but the Defence Minister should be able to assure the country and the world that located in a particular situation we are keeping our nuclear options open If that attitude is taken that will be a politically correct attitude and at a later stage, if we are forced to go in for nuclear weapons, in that case the door will be quite open (*Interruptions*) Yes if you have nuclear weapons in your armoury they act act as a deterrent You need not use them as country used them But even the mere possession of a nuclear bomb or making your attitude clear to the world that we are in a position to manufacture nuclear weapons or at least are prepared to keep our nuclear options open that will at least act as a deterrent I do not want nuclear weapons to be used as aggressive weapons on those who are suffering and groaning under the heels of [illegible] powers

SHRI B V NAIK (Kanara) Is not that exactly the position by our not signing of the Nuclear Non Proliferation Treaty by implication at least, even though we have not said that we are keeping our nuclear options open?

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE. In a way it is true But I would like to go a step further that this is only an inference to which the world can actually draw I would like you to take a positive step as far as our country is concerned Nuclear base should be kept open I shall take a minute or two

Regarding planning for defence, long-term planning is necessary so that our development plans are not interrupted by external factors as had happened in the post-war period. A bulk of defence budget accounted for maintenance. That comes to 59 per cent of defence expenditure. Only a slender margin of that expenditure is actually spent for the research and development. As I have stated earlier, something more should be allocated for this puopose. There is need again to create a nation-state in the defence efforts of the country.

I would now close with the following. In the Second World War, Russian soldiers fought to defend the legacy of 1917 revolution. They fought the heroic battles of Stalingrad and Leningrad. The Russian soldiers were feeling that they were trying to defend the legacy of 1917 revolution. In the Second World War, Britishers fought to defend the democracy at home.

Similarly, in our country we must have the feelings in our minds that we have to fight for the defence of an egalitarian order. I would like to point out one tragic instance. Sir, there is a friend of mine who was an officer in the army. He was arrested during the Chinese aggression. The Chinese authorities tried to brainwash him. His name was known to them. It was known to them that his family members came from the harijan community. He told me once that he was not at all feeling the physical torture to which he would have been subjected to by the Chinese but the Psychological torture to which he was subjected to was intolerable. He was asked by the Chinese Authorities as to what he was doing. He said that he was trying to defend his motherland. He was asked by the Chinese authorities as to which motherland he was defending. He said that he was defending his own country on the Northern Border.

While he was defending the Northern side of the border, his own family members are not able to get in their own village water from a well from which others are drinking water.

He was fighting for the motherland but his wife, his daughter etc. have to go to 10 miles away from the village to get drinking water. This is the patriotism of this officer. In spite of this he was not given the patriotic treatment. He felt that what type of the country which he is defending where his wife, his daughter etc. are not even able to get drinking water from the well while others are taking. What sins he had committed? This is a tragedy of this gentleman which has to be taken note of.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think you are presenting this to the entire nation. that we are all responsible for the entire nation.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I know that the Defence Ministry is very vocal. Such should be our approach. There are others who are guilty. I am addressing this to them and not to others.

One world more and I have done. I would like to draw you attention to one in ore important aspect. As far as the duty of Parliament is concerned, taking the democratic countries into account such as France, U.K. or U.S.A., it is customary that in all advance countries, particularly, U.K., U.S.A. and France where defence spending requires Parliamentary approval, to place a statement of objective of defence policy before the Parliament along with proposal for defence estimates, that is not so in our country. Mr. Melvin R. Laird, American Secretary of Defence, in his Annual Defence Department Report of financial year 1973, has said:—

> "This is essential to secure deeper understanding and broaders support for the Defence Plan."

But, in a democratic country like ours, not only the estimates of defence but even the defence objectives in full forms should be placed before Parliament so that we know what they have done. Before I conclude, I would join Shri Gupta in saying that in this

[Prof. Madhu Dandavate]

country, unfortunately, the forces of defence are misused in civil commotions, political disturbances and also for meeting various calamities, Sir, if the defence personnel is used day in and day out like this people may develop a feeling that rather than inviting the army personnel for political disturbances, natural calamities and so on why not treat them as an alternative source of authority to the democratic rule. That feeling might develop in the minds of those among the people have not faith in parliamentary democracy and democratic values. Therefore, they might take advantage of this situation and try to foist the army rule. I do not feel such a situation will arise and I agree with the Defence Minister that as far as Indian Army is concerned fortunately they have a glorious tradition and, therefore, I have confidence that Indian Army will not challenge the democratic rule of the people but they will bow before the democratic rule of the country. But we must take a cautious approach. It is better to take a cautious approach rather than being completely overwhelmed by the situation.

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): Mr. Chairman, Sir, defence production is an area of fast moving technology and therefore we have always to be on our guard to see that things we produce do not become obsolete and they always conform to the requirements of the armed forces. The fluctuations that occur in defence production from time to time because of periods of tension and spells of peace also create all kinds of difficulties in management of defence production. So, while I speak about the working of the Defence Ministry I would like to tell the hon Members a few things about this and I would request them to ponder deeply on this. In the context of what I say on this matter they would be able to understand why year to year we have not only to battle with the different complexities that are involved in production system but also these other factors which are beyond the control of the Defence Ministry. The diversification of defence production is needed to see that the installed capacity of defence production installations is not kept idle or empty and we utilise all this for the benefit of the society and the country. Therefore, while we produce all the requirements of the armed forces we try to diversify into civil trade items and also such items which can be properly exported. The nature of the product-mix has also been changed from time to time to meet with these requirements because of the prevailing financial stringency and several other economic difficulties that we are currently facing some of the very important projects that are important for the defence of the country have to be postponed and we have to shelve them for the time being We are shelving them in the hope of better time coming and then we shall take them up. As the House is aware for several years these projects have come before the House in the form of Calling Attention notices and Questions and we have also through our annual demands stated about those projects. Therefore, I would say that in case certain projects are not completed in time, it would be understood in the context of the prevailing difficulties and the need to keep the defence budget within certain limitations.

The rising prices, the non-availability of physical raw materials and the energy crisis have really posed new challenges to our defence production efforts, and we are trying to meet them in a manful manner, and I am sure that we shall be able to get over this problem with the help of not only our defence workers but the various authorities that come into contact with our defence production efforts. The production in 1972-73 was an all-time high, and it came to a peak of Rs. 210 crores and this was the value of the stores that we issued out of the ordnance factories. Since then the

production is showing a downward trend, and this is because of various reasons. One of the reasons is that the requirements of the Armed Forces have gone down. Secondly, the policy of cutting down the overtime has had some effect on the production. As I said earlier, the various other constraints that we face in the shape of economic difficulties have also had a share in this downward trend. But this is not a downward trend which should alarm the hon. Members. We are doing it in a planned way and we are doing it in such a way that the basic economy of defence production is not affected.

The attempt to diversify the production in the ordnance factories suffers from obvious limitations and it takes time to achieve it. But none-the-less we are all the time trying to see that the specialised machinery that we have in the ordnance factories is used for various purposes and it not kept idle. We have in the past two years brought forward several new concepts for these departmental factories. For the first time, we have introduced the concept of project management for the formulation and execution of all the major projects. We have also appointed a very highlevel committee for revamping the cost accounting and the budgeting system in our departmental factories. I am sure that these will result in greater economy and better performance as far as our departmental factories are concerned.

The new factory that we are going to set up in Itarsi for propellants is progressing, but because of certain difficulties that we face in terms of finance, it is not going ahead as we thought originally, but none-the-less we are forging ahead with it. This is a very versatile factory and will meet the demands not only of defence production and the Armed Forces but those of the Indian Space Research Organisation as well as our Research and Development organisation's demands for these new and latest kinds of propellants. As hon. Members know, some of our factories are as old as a century. Some of them are not so old, but they are quite old. There are several factories of world war two vintage. Certain other factories have been started after that. Not only for affecting modernisation, not only for fighting obsolescence but for other reasons of getting production in an economical manner, we have to keep on modernising them, organising them on more modern lines and augmenting the various facilities we have. This is a process that has been going on and will continuously go on.

17.00 hrs.

Shri Samar Mukherjee of the CPI (M)—he is unfortunately not here—mentioned about the vehicles factory in Jabalpur. He said that we were not producing the vehicles needed by the armed forces. He probably meant that we were deliberately diverting the production of vehicles to the private sector, TELCO. This is not really true. It is a fact that this factory has not been able to produce the vehicles according to its installed capacity, but it is not because it cannot produce, but because it is a specialised production. The Saktiman which is a 4 by 4 truck has a multi-fuel engine. The multi-fuel engine has its own benefits or advantages. But we feel we should convert all our vehicles into diesel engines and the multi-fuel engines really are not as important as they originally appeared earlier. Therefore, we have taken a project in hand to modify the Saktiman and to see that in terms of cost they come down to the level at which the trucks from the private sector industries are available. Also we are going to go into higher ranges. The Saktiman is 3.5 tonnes; we want to go to 5—, 7— and 10-tonnes which are now the need of the armed forces and in various other mixtures, 4 by 4, 4 by 6, 4 by 2 etc. We are taking up the

[Shri Vidya Charan Shukla]

challenge and I can assure the hon. member that we shall in course of time not only produce all the vehicles needed by the defence forces but we will also successfully compete against the private manufacturers of commercial vehicles by producing commercial and civil trucks in this factory. We will be able to do it in a proper way. This is our confidence and with this confidence we are devising a scheme. A preliminary project report or feasibility report has been prepared by the National Industrial Development Corporation to which we have given the task of preparing this report. They have given their report which is under examination, and in co-operation with the Ministry of Heavy Industry, we have planned to convert this factory into a public sector undertaking which will function under the direction and administrative control of the Department of Defence Production to produce not only the vehicles required by the armed forces but also 40 000—45,000 civilian trucks per year which would be required by the country in the course of the Fifth Plan.

On this basis, we have declined to give the desired expansion and new plants to several monopoly houses because we want to produce these trucks in the only public sector undertaking which is producing this kind of vehicles.

Reference has been made to the performance of the Heavy Vehicles Factory at Avadi. Here I must say we have run into some kind of a misfortune. Indigenisation has been going on well. At present, the indigenous content of Vijayanta is around 70 per cent and it will go upto 85—90 per cent or even beyond in due course of time, within two years. Actually, the armour steel was being manufactured in Durgapur and the sheets have been rolled in Rourkela, and because of the power shortage and various kinds of troubles, the production of armour plates has certainly come to a difficult situation. Therefore, now we have to search for alternative means, and see that our production is not affected. But in spite of our best efforts, I am afraid our production will not be as good as it would have been if the regular committed supplies of armour plates from indigenous sources were maintained. I cannot blame anybody for this because the general situation has been such that even now, if we are trying to import —as we are trying to do—these armour plates, still, there would be difficulty in keeping our targets and fulfilling them properly.

In respect of these departmental undertakings, we have taken certain basic policy decisions. So far we have been working on the overtime basis in most of these factories. As a matter of fact, in many factories that were planned earlier, production was planned with 10-hour two shifts which, in my opinion, and I hope the hon. Members also agree with that—is not only not fair to the workers who work in these factories but is also economically undesirable. Therefore, in consultation with and in full agreement with the two national federations of defence workers, we have taken a decision in principle that we will try and evolve a formula by which the overtime would be eliminated to the extent possible. Our aim would be to eliminate overtime in the departmental undertakings almost to a negligible extent. I do not say that we will be able to eliminate it completely but we will be able to eliminate it in such a way that it will become rather insignificant. This process is going on. We have started reducing the overtime. It has, as I said earlier, affected our production a little bit, but I must compliment the defence workers that in these days of rising prices, when their total emolument has been reduced because of the elimination of this overtime even then, they have not only understood

the situation but have co-operated fully with us in this respect and they have done a very good work in this respect.

SHRI S. M BANERJEE (Kanpur): But the formula for compensating their losses has not been evolved.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: We are evolving a formula and that formula is under discussion. and we hope to finalise that formula very soon. And it will be done in consultation with the federation that the hon. Member, Shri Banerjee, represents, and with the other national federation of the INTUC.

We are also making strenuous efforts to avoid the idle time payment to the workers. We want to keep the workers and the machines completely and fully engaged so that the idle time payment whish used to be a chronic feature of peace-time operations in these defence installations does not re-occur in our factories.

These ordnance factories employ about 1,40,000 workers and the industrial relations with them have been by and large very satisfactory and very good thanks to the federation which Shri Banerjee represents and the federation of the INTUC. The defence workers and their leaders have been very understanding with us and we hope that this good partnership of work and progress that we have initiated will continue in spite of all the difficulties that we see in the country. We from our side are determined to see that this relationship is not spoiled by extraneous factors or factors which are not connected with the welfare of the workers or the production problems of the factories.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think Mr. Banerjee says the same.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: Coming to the public sector undertakings which function under the Department of Defence Production, so far we had eight public sector undertakings. Recently we have added the ninth public sector undertaking, that is, Mishra Dhatu Nigam—Superalloys Limited—in which we are going to produce superalloys and non-ferrous alloys which are used extensively in electronics, aviation, missiles and rockets and other sophisticated production. There are not many countries in the world that produce it. There are only five or six countries which do so. We thought that if we have to have any meaningful self-reliance in defence production we must be self-reliant in basic raw material. Therefore, this ninth public sector undertaking had been launched. This is located at Hyderabad. It will give support not only to defence production but also to various other sophisticated civilian industries.

We have had two areas of basic weaknesses in defence production. I have already referred to one. We have set up factories and establishments which produce everything right from warships to bullets, but in the field of raw materials we have not done enough although we have factories which produce raw materials for us. Therefore, the ninth alloy factory at Hyderabad and the proposed special alloy plant in Kanpur will meet to a large extent, our requirement of basic raw material The Kanpur project has run into trouble, but I may assure the House that we have not abandoned that project. It got delayed It was originally thought of in 1960. For 14 years it has gone on. It has not yet come up to the construction stage, but we do not lose our heart so soon. and we hope that sooner than later it will be possible for us to start construction on this project which we consider very important for self-reliance in defence field.

SHRI S. M BANERJEE: The Planning Commission has stopped it?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: I would not like to blame anybody; I

[Shri Vidya Charan Shukla]

should say that the Government, as a whole, has not been able to achieve this.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I hope not your department.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: Our department has a vested interest in doing it.

The other weakness was in regard to designing capabilities Although we have manufactured a lot of things the basic designing competence has not been developed to the extent which is necessary. Professor Dandavate has raised this point about the R. & D. budget that goes into the development of designing competence We have now started taking big strides in this field.

He has rightly said that only two per cent of the defence budget went into the R & D and that it was insufficient. I agree with that. Even if we wish to provide more amount, it would probably be not possible immediately to absorb that, because we will have to get scientists to take advantage of the financial allocations which this House will be making for this purpose Not only that, we will have to create infra-structure and other facilities to utilise this. Now we have a definite plan of accelerating the indigenous R & D and we attach tremendous importance to this A little later in my Budget speech, I shall come to the figures, and I shall indicate how in the last three years we have tried to go ahead with this and in future, I am sure this speed will even be greater. The overall working results of the defence public sector undertakings continue to show better results year after year.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Except Garden Reach.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA I shall come to that. You have raised the point and I shall explain that the production results and the working results are excellent. Just because it has gone into the red, it does not mean that its working has deteriorated. Production in the defence public sector undertakings in 1971-72 was of the order of Rs. 174 crores. During this current financial year, 1974-75, we are planning to touch a production figure of Rs. 300 crores. So, from 1971-72, when it was Rs. 174 crores, we are now planning and we are endeavouring to touch a figure of Rs. 300 crores during the current financial year.

Some of the other mentionable features of the defence public sector undertakings are, as compared to the capital base, the production is very high The capital turnover is ideal and we are doing rather well. Let me give a few examples Bharat Electronics Limited, which has a capital base of Rs 6 crores has an annual turnover of Rs 43 crores: Mazagon Docks which has a capital base of Rs. 3 80 crores has a turnover of Rs 30 crores and Garden Reach Workshop which has a capital base of Rs 4 50 crores has a turnover of Rs 23 crores.

These companies have also created internal reserves for themselves and using these reserves they have embarked upon augmentation of their facilities. They have also created internal units for themselves. Bharat Electronics Limited has done this. Bharat Electronics No 2 unit has been opened at Ghaziabad. Bharat Earth Movers Limited has accumulated internal reserves to the tune of Rs. 17 crores Bharat Electronics Limited has generated reserves of Rs. 30 crores and Mazagon Docks has created a reserve of Rs. 6 crores. All these are going to be used for purposes of development and improvement in defence production. Apart from this, the profits that we have contributed to the national exchequer. after wiping off the losses that we have suffered in the Garden Reach Workshop and Raga Tools, is over

Rs. 16 crores, during the last financial year. This year, we hope to increase this figure.

As I said earlier, 45 per cent of the production from the public sector undertakings under the control of the Department of Defence Production goes for meeting the civilian needs of the country. Sir, the fall out from the growth of these public sector undertakings and growth of a technology in the defence public sector undertakings helps in the diversification of India's industrial mosaic and this really helps in encouraging various kinds of new crafts which would have otherwise not developed in the country.

Coming to the Garden Reach Workshop, which my hon. friend Shri Gupta mentioned, we have really good results We have taken up production, but, paradoxically, it has gone into red. It has gone into red because of two factors. One, the uneconomical prices that we accepted for certain ship constructions and some uneconomical work that we undertook to do for Bokaro Steel Limited. This has resulted in an unfavourable balance-sheet. But, we have taken immediate steps to reach the targets and we are hoping that in the current year, if not in the current year, at least in the next year, we should be able to turn the corner and make this very good undertaking profitable. Until this year, it has been giving us profits and during the bleak days, when industries were running away from West Bengal, when there was industrial crisis in West Bengal, this industry stood out and it has not only functioned well with industrial peace, but, it has also given us consistent profits and very good working results. I can assure Mr. Gupta that we will turn the corner soon and we will again restore this workshop to its normal profitable functioning.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I hope your gain will not be somebody else's loss.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: No, Sir. This has never been the case.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Because, earlier you referred to unfavourable price received from Bokaro.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: They were paying the Garden Reach Workshop something less than what they were paying others. So far they were paying us less and others more. From now onwards they will be paying us the some thing which they are paying to the other contractors.

Coming to the premier public sector undertaking, the HAL, we are producing various kinds of planes for the use of the air force as well as for civilian use, like the Kisan agricultural aircraft, which has been designed by us and which has been productionised for the first time in the country, which will meet the demands of agricultural aviation. Then there is the MIG 21M and the Avro military version that is being produced in Kanpur. The Gnat 2, which we have renamed as Ajit, is a completely Indian plane. It has nothing to do with the original licensee now. Ajit. which is the successor to Gnat, while it retains the good features of the Gnat, will have some original improvements which will make it an even better plane.

I am sorry to say that because of certain slippages in the engine division of the HAL, the picture for the current year as well as last year, has not been as good as we would have liked it to be. But we have taken some corrective measures to get over the slippage and mal-functioning of the engine division, which have created difficulties for us. and the progress that we have made in the HAL will continue.

Some hon. Members, particularly Shri Gupta, enquired as to what happened to HF 24 and what are we going to do about it. We are trying to develop a model of this plane in a

[Shri Vidya Charan Shukla]

very intensive way and we have gone ahead with our plans to make a supersonic jet fighter. I am sure our efforts will succeed. When we are able to say finally that we have succeeded in this, then this plane will be one of the front rank planes in the world among fighter bombers. It will be heartening to us and to those who have laboured over this, those who have sweated over this for years and years, to see that their efforts are coming to near success. But it would be premature to say anything about either the success or failure at this time. We will rather wait for some time and then indicate what is the result. But I want to state that it is our desire to make this plane a supersonic jet fighter so that the need that we have for a deep penetration aircraft is met by our own indigenous plane and that we do not have to go in for shopping at the time when we need deep penetration bombers.

The Bharat Earth Movers are expanding their production and their indigenisation programme. Their heavy earth moving machinery is being indigenised in a very fast way. They have got a captive steel foundry for casting various kinds of things they need for their products

We have now decided in principle that the Bharat Earthmovers will manufacture armoured personnel carrier. They have been designed by us, by the Indian scientists, by the Indian technicians. The proto-type has been fabricated; the engine, the transmission and the cooling system has been developed by us abroad. But we are going to manufacture everything in India. We have taken a decision in principle that this factory will be located near a steel factory, in Raipur in Madhya Pradesh. This will be located there; the armoured personnel carriers will be manufactured there. I hope, we will get the financial and administrative sanction soon on this so that they can be produced in a short time

We realise the importance of this because apart from the basic dashes on which the armoured personnel carriers can be used, they can be used for various purposes. They can be used for self-propelled guns; they can be used for heavy tank carriers and they can be used for heavy armoured recovery vehicles and for various kinds of things. Therefore, this is a very important project which we want to pursue with greatest speed. When it takes shape, it will be a third unit of the Bharat Earth Movers Ltd. They have a Railcoach division in Bangalore; they have a second Earth Moving division in Kolar Gold Fields and this will be a third unit for the manufacture of armoured personnel carriers which will also be very heavy vehicles.

The Mazagon Dock Ltd. is producing war ships and various kinds of other ships....

SHRI R. S. PANDEY (Rajnandgaon): There is no air link in Raipur and also in Jabalpur from any part of the country. Could he use his good offices to see that Raipur, Jabalpur and other places where these very good things are being produced have an air-link with other parts of the country?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: It is a very good suggestion. The Mazagon Dock Ltd., apart from producing regular requirements of the armed forces is also contemplating to construct the fixed platforms for off-shore drilling. For off-shore drilling, various kinds of offers were made to us and, as you know, we have taken one off-shore drilling platform. But now we are contemplating to produce this indigenously. Since the Mazagon Docks have the necessary ability and the capability to do so, we are examining the question to manufacture fixed platforms for off-shore drilling in Bombay High for the O.N.G.C.

As regards the Workshop, we are trying to expand it. The expansion project is going on here. We have also started construction of faster fibre glass patrol boats for the Cus-

toms to check the smuggling activity on our coasts. These boats, when they are put in use, will be much faster than the boats which the smugglers normally use. So far, our Vigilance staff and the Customs staff have been handicapped because the boats that they have with them are not faster enough to chase and catch up with the smugglers' dhows or other boats that they use. With this coming into being, we hope. they will be able to tackle the smuggling activity. . .

MR. CHAIRMAN: Will it be faster than the Hovercraft?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: No smuggler is known to use the Hovercraft.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We were told that some of them use it.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: We are doing this on the recommendation of the Customs Department. They find that this is the type of boat they need. Therefore, we have taken up the construction of this type of boat.

The in-house R&D under the Department of Defence Production is going on well. According to our policy, we are giving it all the encouragement and the management of the Defence public sector undertakings is going the whole hog not only for the in-house R&D but also for Indianisation of various products.

Here, I would like to say that we have taken a deliberate decision to give export orientation to our public sector undertakings because we want them to compete with the best in the world. When we go into the world to sell our wares, we will have to make them as good as are available in the world at a competitive price. If we keep it limited to meet our requirement in the country and to meet the needs of our armed forces. then the likelihood is that we will produce the things which we only need and we will not be able to meet stringent world requirements and standards. Therefore, this has earned us good amount of foreign exchange and other kinds of profits. It will also help us to maintain and keep up the quality and fight off the danger of obsolescence which is very important in these things.

We have about 80,000 workers working in our public sector undertakings, under the Department of Defence Production. I am glad to report to the House that we have maintained very good industrial relations with them and, in spite of all the troubles around, we have no trouble with our workers.

Coming to the Department of Defence Supply, I will make a brief reference to it. This Department has done very good work. It is working under a difficult kind of situation and faces all kinds of difficulties; not only the Department but also thep ublic sector undertaking and the private sector undertakings which cooperate with this Department also run various kinds of risks and face various kinds of difficulties. But, in spite of these, in the eight years of its existence, this Department which is mainly a department for import substitution, has placed an order for ever 18,000 items which were hitherto imported. These orders have ben placed on the Indian manufacturers and the value of these 18,000 items which have been projected to various indigenous manufacturers comes to Rs. 165 crores, and the value of supplies actually received by the Armed Forces is Rs. 57 crores. This is the extent of saving of foreign exchange that this Department has effected, and it is getting into its stride. We are reviewing its working procedures and we want to make it more effective and more speedy; and we want to reduce, as far as possible, the risks that are undertaken by the people who cooperate with this Department.

Coming to the question of Defence Research and Development Organisa-

[Shri Vidya Charan Shukla]

tion, about which Prof. Madhu Dandavate and many other members have said a few things and expressed their views, I large the provision that has been made is not enough. But I have also explained why we cannot suddenly increase this provision of money to a very big figure. This Organisation is providing scientific and technological support to defence production apparatus and defence forces. We have 32 laboratories functioning under the Defence R&D wing. The budget of Defence R&D in 1971-72, when I came to this Ministry, was Rs. 21 crores; and in the current year the budget estimates that we have presented to the House are Rs. 38 crores, from Rs. 21 crores to Rs. 38 crores in three years is not a small achievement looking at our infrastructure, and if we are able to build and progress in this manner, in future, we will soon reach the ideal point where we will be able to say that our defence R&D is....

PROF.MADHU DANDAVATE. Your own Reort says that, out of the 60 countries for which the percentage in relation to GNP has been quoted, we rank 26th

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: That is right. But we are trying to improve on it. The main thrust of our Defence R&D today is on aeronautics, missiles, rockets, naval science and special materials apart from the usual and other conventional research and development which goes on in other fields. We have also taken some steps to improve the functioning of it. The production agencies are associated in the initial stages of research projects, so that the agencies which will be ultimately asked to productionise the fruits of research know the nuances of the whole problem, know the problem by heart, and when they are asked to productionise, they do not have to start from the scratch, they know what they are going to undertake. This will help in quick productionisation of the things we need. The ful indigenisation of various technology that we have obtained either by licensed production agreements or by collaboration agreements is also one of the major tasks that R&D are doing, and I must pay my very high compliments for the very good and dedicated work that our defence scientists are doing in spite of very serious constraints of being a departmental one. They have to work like any other department; whereas the various other scientific organisations like the CSIR are free from dpartmental constraints, the Defence R&D works as a government department and in spite of that, their performance and the results that they have produced have been really remarkable. We do not work in isolation We have liaison with various universities, technical institutions and natural laboratories all over the country and we take help from them and give help to them. We also farm out our projects to some of these educational institutions and take help from them. Therefore, defence science has not been kept in isolation.

We have developed several processes which we have released ot the National Research Development Corporation and the patents are taken out by NRDC. These patents are sold out to various parties who want to productionise these things and this is used for various purposes and these are mostly such items which were being imported and we have now found out how to make them in the country and which we do not productionise ourselves are taken over by other agencies and productionised by them.

The points that some hon Members have made, I have covered in my reply here and if anything remains, the hon Members can ask at the end of my speech.

Now, I have come towards the end of my speech. I would say that the general impression that defence expenditure is sterile or is at best a ne-

cessary evil which a country is to put up with as a price for security is not really correct. Defence expenditure has an aspect in economic development. It gives a good helping hand in the economic development and economic well-being of the country. The direct and indirect employment that it provides is one of the factors as also the production apparatus, the civilian production that we undertake in our defence industries. The figures I can give, of this production, a good deal of which is possibly in use. In the ordnance factories we have produced goods worth Rs. 303 crores in the financial year 1972-73 and in the public sector undertakings, our production has been of the order of Rs. 207 crores. That is to say, for the financial year 1972-73 it makes a total of Rs. 510 crores which is not a mean contribution to the Indian economy and defence efforts.

Some of the policy decision that we have taken are to see--this is in connection with encouraging indigenous R&D and indigenous production--that extension of the existing collaboration or licence agreements will not be considered as a matter of routine. Production units will be insisted upon to achieve complete indigenousation within the existing period of the license agreement so that there is no further extension of the licence agreement or no fresh licence agreement is necessary. Ssecondly, while entering into a new collaboration, a comprehensive yearwise programme of indigenousation will be worked out in advance and will be enforced strictly We do not also want to have licence agreement and collaboration agreements unless absolutely necessary and this will be only an exception and not a rule. We would like to have a total transfer of technology which means not only transfer of manufacturing design but also the transfer of design data and design calculations etc which will enable our R&D to work upon this and design the next phase or the next model of those equipment for which we buy the technology. But to conserve time we could probably devise our technology ourselves either by engineering or by some other methods, but that would take so much of time. If we take 4 or 5 years to do this and another 4 or 5 years to establish the manufcturing capability and then go into bulk production, by the time it goes into bulk production probably it will then face the problem of obsolescence. So, in order to save time, sometimes we buy the technology but the technology will be bought in such a manner that we will not be required to go from year after year after the period of that particular agreement, to that licensor against and ask for a new license. We will be able to do it ourselves.

I would like to conclude by saying that we have achieved all these successes and good results by the benevolent guidance we have received from the Raksha Mantri and the Prime Minister who have taken very keen interest in this development.

Last but not the least, the very sympathetic understanding that has been given by the hon. Members of this House to defence production is also responsible. I must thank them all for the interest they have taken in this matter and support they have given us and I hope the support will continue in future also.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Birender Singh. He is not here. To-day we shall end at 6'O' clock and then continue tomorrow, Shri Banerjee.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have heard with attention the speech made by my hon. friend Shri Shukla. I congratulate him for highlighting certain problems which our defence workers working in the Ordance Factories and other public sector undertakings are facing.

It is a fact that the production in Ordance Factories has gone up. Ordnance Factories have produced practically all the needs of defence. They are likely to produce conventional and sophisticated weapons am sure the the day is fast approaching when Indi-

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

is going to be self-sufficient in the matter of sophisticated weapons. Sir, I was surprised to hear the speeches of some of the hon. Members who still think that India should have atom bombs or hydrogen bombs without these we may not be able to defend our country.

This idea has been exploded many a time. Americans of course sent a Scientist to the Moon. But, they could never send a soldier to the soil of the Great Viet-Namese people. Every men, every woman in Viet-nam. whether he or she was a peasant or a worker was a soldier during the night to defend the country. I am sure that country could not be defended by atom bombs or hydrogen bombs but the unity of the country that vereybody is one alone could defend that country.

Similarly, I am sure that India will not produce atom bombs at the time when her people want food. It would be a tragedy if we go on spending money on bombs instead of on food and other requirements of the people.

I hope that China too had not acquired any atom bombs. If China becomes one, it will never acquire hydrogen or atom bombs. Similarly, if we become one, we too could never do that. So, I would request my hon. friends not to create a feeling in this country that our defence is so weak and so we want atom bomb to defend ourselves.

I must thank the hon. Minister Shri Jagjivan Ram who said when Shri Bibhuti Mishra was asking him to make bombs, that we shall use our atom for peaceful puruoses. That is what our country needs.

Regarding the stepping up production in various ordnance factories and public undertakings, something has been said about H.A.L. I would like to know from the hon. Minister, Shri Shukla, or from Shri Jagjivan Ram when he replies, what is the fate of the H.A.L., Kanpur factory. A very alarming and disturbing news came in the newspapers that production of Avro-748 is going to be stopped. I do not know whether that news is correct or not or whether there is any truth in it or not. Is it because that some of the Avros which we had produced in this particular factory were declared deffective? Certain vested interests are working against the production of Avros in this country. I would therefore request the hon. Minister not to sccumb to those presures.

I am sure he will see that the Avros are produced in H.A.L., Kanpur. It would be interesting that the Tata Committee had recommended that the Avros are not fit for passenger flights. I want to know what is the fate of this Avros factory and the production of Avros in this H.A.L. Kanpur Fatcory?

Sir, my hon friend, Shri Shukla has said something about the project in Kanpur. I hope he hinted at special alloy steel plant which was to be established in Kanpur. Public announcements were made. It was hailed by the people of Kanpur. Kanpur is a city of poverty and plenty. This plant will employ youth and give employment. It was hailed by all. But, now, I find that something has come in the way and, I hope the Planning Commission thinks it should not be in Kanpur but it should be in Durgapur or Durgapur plant shuold be expanded. I think more than a crores of rupees has already been spent here and if this special alloy steel plant is not established in Kanpur it will be a sad commentary on our planning. I request him that not only for the sake of employment but for other considerations also Kanpur is a suited place where there are four ordnance factories allready working and where there are defence installations. I think Kanpur would be an ideal place where this project is to be situated. I want to know the truth about this.

Now, I will say word about labour relations with the Defence Ministry. It is true that whenever we fight with self-defence but industrial relations on the whole are really good and for which fact I must congratulate the hon. Minister, Shri Shukla and other Secretaries who are connected with the Defence Ministry. We do not want to harass Babuji. We know he is overburdened with work and when sometimes we are unsatisfied with the Secretaries of the Defence Ministry we will at that time knock at his door But there are certain problems. I would only like to mention that much has been said about civilian defence workers in defence ordnance factories. Sir, I fail to understand why should there be disinction between public and departmental undertakings. With all the eloquence at my command it is impossible for me to make the workers understand why the departmental undertakings be not entitled to bonus. it is tragedy that a man who manufactures aircraft is entitled to bonus in H.A.L. but a worker who manufactures Vijayanta Tank at Avadi is not entitled to bonus only because it is a departmental undertakings. This distinction must come to an end.

Then a word about pay scales. The Pay Commission report has not been implemented in the case of army officers and army jawans. It should be done immediately. Lastly, there are various anomalies in the Pay Cimmission report which were considered by the Defence Ministry. They have recommended that there should be no disparity between Railway employees and the Defence employees in the matter of recommendations of Pay Commission. But unfortunately the Finance Ministry has turned them down. I would urge upon the Defence Minister to see that these orders are issued immediately.

I would request the hon. Minister to kindly reconsider our request that there should be a workers representative on the Defence Production Board. It may be true that there may be a fear that it may not be a workable proposition, but I would like to assure the hon. Minister that we would try to give the most efficient person on the board so that the production may go up.

On behalf of the federation of defence workers, once again I assure him of our wholehearted support, and I would request him to consider our viewpoint.

श्री अटल सिंह (आगरा) : सभापति महोदय, मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूं--आपने मुझे बोलने के लिए समय दिया । हमारा देश सदियों से गुलाम था, अब इसे आजाद हुए 25–26 वर्ष हो गये हैं । हमारे भारतवासियों में राष्ट्र प्रेम नहीं है, जिसकी वजह से है देखते हैं कि हमारे देश में क्या हो रहा है है न यह खुशी की बात है--हमारी फौजों में बड़ा राष्ट्र-प्रेम है, डिसिप्लिन है, पंक्चुएलिटी है, लेकिन जो सिविल विभाग है उन में राष्ट्र प्रेम नहीं है, सिवाय इसके कि देश को बेच खाओ । सब इस किस्म की बातें करते हैं जिससे देश में उथल-पुथल मचे ।

मैं आपके जरिये रक्षा मंत्री जी से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि हमारा जो कन्टूनमेंट एक्ट है, वह 60–70 वर्ष पुराना है, वही एक्ट अभी भी चला आ रहा है, इस में कोई रद्दोबदल नहीं हुई है । मैं पिछले रक्षा मंत्रियों से भी कहता रहा हूं कि समय के अनुसार कैन्टूनमेंट एक्ट बनना चाहिये और आप से भी पुनः निवेदन करूंगा कि समय के अनुसार कैन्टूनमेंट एक्ट बनायें ।

हमारी फौजों ने पिछली लड़ाइयों में बड़ा शानदार काम किया । हमारे देश पर चाइना और पाकिस्तान ने हमला किया, जिससे हमारा काफ़ी नुकसान हुआ । लेकिन यह खुशी की बात है कि 1971 की लड़ाई में हमारी फौजों ने पाकिस्तान को मुंह-तोड़ जवाब दिया, बंगला देश को आजाद कराया

[श्री अचल सिंह]

और एक लाख आदमियों को बन्दी बनाया, जिसकी वजह हमारे भारत का सिर दुनियां में ऊंचा उठा, बाबू जगजीवन राम जी की इज्जत दुनिया में बढ़ी । हमें अपनी फौजों को ज्यादा से ज्यादा मजबूत करना चाहिये जिससे वे देश की रक्षा का काम और अधिक उत्साह से कर सकें ।

आज हमारे आगरा कैन्टूनमेंट में लोगों को उखाड़ा जा रहा है, उन के काम धन्धे बन्द हो रहे हैं—यह बहुत ही आपत्तिजनक बात है । अंग्रेजों ने भी जो काम नहीं किया था वह हम कर रहे हैं । मैं रक्षा मन्त्री जी से कहूंगा कि वे लोगों को न उखाड़ें । उनमें सैकड़ों-हजारों आदमी ऐसे हैं जो पाकिस्तान से आए हुए शरणार्थी हैं, यदि उनको वहां से उखाड़ा गया तो वे कहां जाकर बसेंगे । न मालूम कहां से ऐसी बुद्धि आई है कि सब को उखाड़ दो, उन को वहां से निकाल कर उन के घरों से ले लो । इस पर विचार करना चाहिये—यह बहुत ही नामुनासिब है और समय के अनुकूल नहीं है ।

आगरा कैन्टूनमेंट बोर्ड की हालत बहुत खराब है—वहां पीने के पानी की व्यवस्था नहीं है । स्कूल में, कालिज में, बहुत बड़ी संख्या में लोग वहां रहते हैं लेकिन पीने का पानी न मिलने से बहुत कठिनाई हो रही है । कैन्टूनमेंट बोर्ड ने आप को 25 लाख रुपये की एक स्कीम दी हुई है, उन का कहना है कि अगर यह रुपया मिल जाये तो उनका वाटर-वर्क्स चल सकता है । आपने 1 करोड़ 52 लाख रुपये की व्यवस्था इस काम के लिए बजट में की है, अगर इसमें से 25 लाख रुपया कैन्टूनमेंट बोर्ड, आगरा को दे दें तो वहां पर पानी की व्यवस्था हो सकती है ।

हमारे यहां बरेली नं० 1 और 2 में कैन्टूनमेंट बनी हुई हैं, जिनमें शरणार्थी लोग बैठे हुए हैं, अब उनको भी उठाया जा रहा है । उन्होंने आपको यह आफर दिया है कि जिस भाव में आपने जमीनें बेची हैं उसी भाव में इन से भी उस की कीमत ले ली जाये । मैंने भी सिफारिश की है कि 100 रुपये गज में उनको यह जगह दे दी जाये ताकि जो दुकानें वहां पर हैं, वे बनी रहें । आप का काम रक्षा करना है, आप इन शरणार्थियों की रक्षा करें तथा आगरा कैन्ट में पानी की व्यवस्था करें ।

SHRI B V. NAIK (Kanara): I hink we will have to view in true perspective the challege to the soldier in this country particularly in this year. I think the soldier anywhere in the world, all the more the Indian soldier, is a fine and sensitive human being responsive to his duty and he has established a fine reputation throughout the world. But he must be given something to defend. Though I might not be totally in agreement with what Prof. Dandavate said that the soldier must always be given an egalitarian society to defend, though the instance he quoted was very relevant, I think the British soldiers or soldiers in varied types of social systems have defend a type of system which they considered sacred and sacrosanct. For that purpose, the democratic system in this country in which there are a people who govern themselves by a process of consent is a good enough system for the Indian soldier to defend. It is only when the system develops certain imbalances, certain negative qualities, that he may develop a frustration.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He might continue tomorrow.

18 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till 26, 1974 Vaisakha 6, 1896 (Saka) Eleven of the Clock on Friday, April,

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